

"THE TRI-STATE WEEKLY"

The Northfield Press

Ashuelot - Athol - Bernardston - Brattleboro - Colrain - Deerfield - Gill - Greenfield - Hinsdale - Leyden - Millers Falls - Montague - Montague City
Mt. Hermon - Northfield - Orange - South Vernon - Sunderland - Turners Falls - Vernon - Warwick - Winchester

VOL. XXII. NO. 27

NORTHFIELD, MASS., FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1930

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Annual Town Meeting

It seemed that every body went to the Town Meeting last Monday. During one balloting 371 votes were cast. Promptly at 10 o'clock the clerk read the Town Warrant, after which Samuel E. Walker was chosen as moderator and the meeting was soon in full swing as the articles in the warrant were taken up and the polls thrown open. Twenty-three articles were acted upon, when it was announced that the dinner served by the ladies of the Grange was ready down stairs. A recess of one hour was taken and business was resumed at 1 o'clock. The entire day was marked by a spirit of sanity and good will. It was evident that the progress and prosperity of our town was uppermost in the minds of all, and the results of the day in officers elected and appropriations made were as follows:

Officers elected: Moderator, Samuel E. Walker; town clerk, Josephine E. Haskell; treasurer, Frank W. Williams; tax collector, Leon R. Alexander; selectmen, F. H. Montague, George W. Carr, Edward M. Morgan; assessor, A. M. Mattson; school committee, Mrs. Maud M. Montague; library trustees, F. L. Duley, Mrs. C. C. Stockbridge; tree warden, Roderick H. Parker; cemetery commissioner, C. C. Morgan; constables, H. M. Haskell, Max L. Huber, Theodore F. Darby.

Appropriations: Town officers, \$3200; schools, \$35,700; fire department, \$600; highways and bridges, \$12,450; public welfare, \$5000; street lighting, \$3515; library, \$875; cemeteries, \$650; town debt, \$6610; interest, \$700; contingent fund, \$2200; snow removal, \$1500; Memorial Day, \$150; State road work, \$8000; insurance, \$750; farm bureau, \$125; Munn's Ferry, \$225; Alexander house, \$300; Alexander hall, \$100; nurse, \$1425; terecentenary committee, \$650; gypsy moth, \$700; town hall, \$7975; reserve fund, \$500; highway safety, \$150; sidewalks, \$225; State aid, \$300; oiling streets, \$1500; soldiers' relief, \$300; purchase of old Masonic hall, \$500.

Barnes-Kohler

The marriage of Rollo Alexander Barnes to Miss Eleanor Thrall Kohler took place in Boston, Feb. 1. They have taken an apartment at 45 Rutland square, Boston.

Mrs. Barnes is an only child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Kohler of Holyoke and is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke college, class of 1928. In her senior year she was awarded a scholarship in Columbia University. During the summer of 1928 she was engaged in social service work in Boston and enjoyed it so much that she gave up the idea of further college work. Mrs. Barnes is a young lady of much charm and strong character.

Mr. Barnes is a nephew of Lincoln Barnes of Amherst and of Mrs. Charles R. LaBelle, a summer resident of "The Ridge," and a son of Rev. Wade H. Barnes, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church at Fresno, Cal. He graduated from the Northfield high school in 1926, and spent the year previous to that at Mt. Hermon. He attended Amherst college in 1926-1927. After a year spent in business, he entered Upsala college at East Orange, N. J. He was on the debating team and the editorial board of the college paper. Last June he entered Filene's department store in Boston in the reserve department, and in September he married in the evening division of Boston University, taking up business administration.

The young couple have the earnest good wishes of a large number of friends here and elsewhere.

Northfield Scouts on Radio

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, the Northfield Boy Scouts will present their annual show at Union hall, Northfield Farms. The show this year is a new venture into the field of entertainment. The entire show will be broadcast over station WNUT, which has been set up especially for this program. Plans are being made to have the program start at 7 o'clock with the broadcast of Amos 'n' Andy, but this feature has not been definitely decided yet. During the evening a minstrel show will be given, also several "vodvil" acts. One of the main features will be the "time" allotted to Mrs. Robert Dykes of Millers Falls, who will entertain with readings with musical accompaniment. Other features will include a boxing bout between two well known "baby" amateurs, short talks and musical numbers.

This show is being given on Feb. 12 as a part of the Northfield troop's celebration of the 10th anniversary of scouting in America. The admission has been set very low for the entire program: Adults 25 cents; children under 12 years, 15 cents.

Better Bus Service

In accordance with the vote at the annual Town meeting, the School Committee has arranged for the transportation of children of the town who live one and one-half miles or more from the schoolhouse. An additional bus will be put on and the conveying will begin Monday, Feb. 10. The whole arrangement is tentative and various schemes will be tried until the maximum of efficiency is obtained.

Bishop Davies To Wed

The marriage is to take place in the near future of Mrs. William S. Patten of Boston and the Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western Massachusetts and President of Springfield. Their engagement was confirmed today.

Mrs. Patten, whose home is at 388 Beacon street, was before her marriage to the late William S. Patten, Miss Anne M. Thayer, daughter of the late Nathaniel Thayer of Boston and Lancaster. Mrs. Patten has two daughters, Miss Nancy T. Patten and Miss Jean H. Patten, and there are two sons, William S. Patten, now at Harvard, and Arthur N. Patten, who is at St. George's School in Newport, R. I.

Bishop Davies is the son of the late Bishop Frederick Davies and Mary L. (Hackstaff) Davies. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1894 and from the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1897. He served as rector in several parishes until elected Bishop of Western Massachusetts in May, 1911, since which time his home has been in the Bishop's house in Springfield. He has been a favorite speaker in Sage chapel and at Mt. Hermon for a number of years.

North Sunday School Notes

Two prizes are offered in the senior department of the North church Sunday school to the scholars who can next Sunday recite the largest number of verses from the Bible, each containing the word "heart." In addition, they must bring the verses written out on heart-shaped bits of paper. A certain use will be made of these hearts afterwards.

Sixty-two were present at the social given by the Sunday school faculty to the employees of the Hotel Northfield last Thursday evening. They were invited to another party next October.

Miss Mary L. Moor of the Northfield Hotel has been teaching a class of intermediate girls for the past two Sundays.

Last Sunday the school voted to send \$25 out of the weekly offerings to Pleasant Hill school for the mountain whites in Tennessee.

Miss Ethelind Sheldon plays the piano for the Junior department opening exercises.

Four young people who are members of the Go-to-Church Band have not missed attending church a single Sunday for 8 1/2 years. Think of that! It means that wherever they are on Sunday, even when they are away from Northfield, they make it a point to attend church at least once.

A Bible class for the Northfield help will begin sessions next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the hotel. The first half hour will be given over to study of the Bible, and the rest of the time to "All About Northfield" and other interesting topics.

There will be a faculty meeting next Monday evening, beginning with supper, as usual, at 6.30. There will be a business meeting and a symposium on Growth and Decision in Christian Character and Belief.

South Church Notes

In the church school, Mr. Conner is giving a series of stories of Bible characters as an exercise in mind reading for the children. He describes a character or person prominent in the Bible narratives and lets the children tell the name of the one he has in mind.

The largest congregation that has gathered for some time in this church was present Sunday, Feb. 2. The Sunday school attendance was also the largest.

Next Sunday is to be observed throughout the Unitarian denomination as Young People's Day, and in many churches the young people will take charge of the morning service. Mr. Conner will conduct the service in this church, adapting it to the youth of the parish. It will be of general interest to all, but especially to the young and those interested in the young.

Rev. E. V. R. Stires Has Son

A son was born on Wednesday to the Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Van R. Stires. He has been named Sidney Homer Stires for his maternal grandfather, Sidney Homer, the composer. This is the third child. The oldest, Louise Homer Stires, is named for her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Louise Homer, Metropolitan Opera star. The second child, Ernest Milmore Stires, 3d, is named for his paternal grandfather, the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island and formerly rector of St. Thomas's Church, Manhattan.

The baby was born in St. John's hospital, Brooklyn. It was stated yesterday that both mother and child are doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Stires, who are among the well known visitors to our Summer Conferences, reside in Bellerose, L. I., where the young clergyman is rector of St. Thomas's Church, the congregation of which he organized. The boy is the sixth grandchild of Bishop and Mrs. Stires.

Odd Bits of Local News

Vincent William Barnes, formerly of East Northfield, is making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Barnes. He is in the taxi business in Boston.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles LaBelle of 415 Belmont avenue, Springfield, were their old neighbors on the Ridge, who sold their home several years ago to Dr. Joseph Peacock. The guests were Mrs. Helen K. DuBols of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., who is spending the winter at Winthrop Beach, Mass., following a sojourn of two years in Southern France; her daughter, Mrs. Helen Whitley of Boston, whose husband is a patent lawyer in that city, and Robert DuBols of Mt. Hermon and Princeton, who is teaching Latin and French at Wilbraham Academy. Mr. DuBols taught at Culver Military Academy for several years. He spent two years in Paris before taking up work at Wilbraham.

The next meeting of the Grange will be in Grange hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 11. The program will be patriotic, with part of the evening given to St. Valentine.

Mrs. George Pefferle reports that a number of people to whom she sent Tuberculosis Christmas Seals have overlooked her request to return them in case they were not purchased. Please mail to her soon either \$1 or the seals.

The speaker in Recreation hall at the Northfield hotel Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, from 8 to 9, will be Mr. A. P. Fitt. The first half hour will be given to Bible study, the second to "All About Northfield." Come and bring your friends, your Bible, your copy of All About Northfield and a note book and pencil. "The more you put into it the more you will get out of it."

Miss Eleanor Mason of New York, who is a freshman in Barnard college, spent Wednesday in Northfield visiting her many friends. She left Thursday for Dartmouth, where she will attend the Winter Sports Carnival.

An Interesting Visitor

The speaker of the evening at the dinner given the Mt. Hermon faculty by the Seminary faculty last Monday evening at the Northfield was a native of India called Dhas Gopal Mukerji.

Mukerji belongs to a high caste Brahman family—the Brahmins are high caste Hindus. He was for four years in an American missionary school in India, where he learned of the outside world and got the ambition to travel. So he left home for Japan, where he spent some time. Twenty years ago he came to America and has lived here ever since except for one visit home. He married an American girl, a graduate of Smith college, and has one boy.

Some eight years ago he began to write books. Six volumes have come from his pen, and a number of small books of animal stories and Hindu fables for children. His last book is "Visit India With Me." It is an anti-dote to "Mother India," for in all his writings Mukerji gives the Indian viewpoint, so that the reader has more sympathy and respect for India. As a writer, he has a mystical tone and writes in most beautiful English.

Mukerji expects to return to India for a visit this summer in order to study recent political developments. He is booked for a return visit to Northfield in the fall.

The Capitol Theatre

Absolute safety in every respect is one of the paramount features of the new Capitol theatre. Nathan E. Goldstein, president of the G-B Theatre Corporation, has ordered the architects and contractors to employ every known device and material which will aid in producing a modern fireproof structure. As a result, the completed theatre presents one of the finest examples of modern fireproof construction, with the likelihood of the building ever being gutted by fire reduced to an impossibility. Not alone in the construction materials, but in the appearances, overhead sprinkler system throughout the entire theatre, standing pipe lines and hose connections inside the building, auxiliary fire extinguishers conveniently placed, fireproof stage drapings, asbestos curtain, and in a myriad of other devices, safety for the public has been the first thought during the building, as it will be during the operation of the theatre.

Located as it is on the ground level, egress to the street is both handy and easy. At any time the theatre, even when filled to capacity, could be entirely emptied in less than three minutes. Every door, controlled by automatic bolts, opening at the slightest pressure, opens outward into broad, well-lighted passageways, connecting directly with Main street.

Town, State and insurance inspectors who have examined the Capitol theatre say it is probably the safest theatre in Massachusetts, both in construction, physical arrangement and equipment. A parent need never fear sending children to the Capitol theatre, for they know in advance that they are in a theatre where they are actually safer than in their homes.

Miss Mary G. Wentworth, adopted daughter of Miss C. R. Wentworth and a student at Northfield Seminary in 1928, will sing over radio station WRAW, Reading, Penn., Feb. 16, at 8.45 p. m. Miss Mary is only 16 years old and possesses a voice of exceptional quality for broadcasting. Her career as a singer is most promising.

Members of the committee on playgrounds of the Parent-Teacher Association are requested to be at Alexander hall by 7.15 p. m. sure this (Friday) evening, so as to prepare a report for the meeting at 7.45.

We are very glad to publish good news this week about Mrs. F. B. Caldwell, who for the past four weeks has been in the Memorial hospital, Brattleboro. She went to prepare for an operation, but she has been improving so well that it seems quite probable the operation will not be necessary.

Miss Marion Webster and Mrs. Mildred Addison sang a duet at last Sunday night's meeting at Northfield Farms. Mrs. Addison also sang two solos, accompanied by Miss Webster.

Mrs. C. R. LaBelle and her brother, Lincoln W. Barnes of Amherst, spent last Sunday in Northfield as guests of Mrs. N. Fay Smith. They attended church services in the morning and greeted many friends.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union announces that the second installment of educational leaflets are available to the young people of Northfield. "Dick," which appeared in January was well received, especially by the boys and girls. The new leaflet may be had on application, free of charge, from any member of the W. C. T. U.

The Community Social club will hold a dance in the Town hall this evening. The youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Webster is reported in a very serious condition and his recovery is doubtful. The parents have the deepest sympathy of the community.

West Northfield-South Vernon

This community was greatly shocked by the sad news that our former beloved pastor, Rev. I. M. Blanchard, had been instantly killed in an automobile accident on Saturday night, Feb. 18. Rev. I. Millard Blanchard was a native of North Adams, and was educated there and at Rochester, N. Y. He was ordained to the ministry of the Advent Christian denomination in 1899 at Sandy Hill (now known as Hudson Falls, N. Y.). He held pastorates at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., Worcester, So. Vernon, and Brattleboro, Vt. Had he lived, he would have completed eight years of faithful service as pastor at West Roxbury next March. He was a teacher and a dean of the boys' dormitory at the New England School of Theology in Boston. His home was in Dorchester, but he had closed his house and had been living at the school for the past several months. He leaves his widow, who is in poor health, who was Miss Almada Towles of Pownall, Vt., and two sons, Rev. Myles David Blanchard, a very successful evangelist, who now has a pastorate in Wilmington, South Carolina, and Paul Kenneth Blanchard, a photographer of Portland, Me.

A very impressive and touching memorial service was held at the Vernon chapel on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 3 p. m., in honor of the untimely death of our dear pastor, Mr. Blanchard. Rev. and Mrs. I. M. Blanchard and two small sons, Myles and Paul, moved from Hoosic Falls, N. Y., to the parsonage at South Vernon, where Mr. and Mrs. Algot Sherlin and family now live. He was pastor of two churches, the one at South Vernon and the other at the Advent Christian Church at Brattleboro, Vt. He commenced his pastorate at the Vernon chapel on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1903. It was with deep regret on the part of the congregations at both churches when he preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, May 13, 1906. He moved his goods on Tuesday, May 15, to Bridgeport, Conn., where he commenced his pastorate the following Sunday, May 20.

He was a fine pastor and he and his family were much loved by all in both churches. He and his faithful wife were ever ready to help and lend a helping hand and sympathize with the needy and cheer and comfort those who were in sorrow and trouble. Mrs. Blanchard was a fine singer and organist, president of the W. H. and F. Missionary Society and a fine helpmate to Mr. Blanchard in his pastorate.

Next Sunday the church services will be as usual: Sermon by the pastor, Rev. George E. Tyler, at 10.45 a. m.; church school at 12.05 p. m.; evening service at the church at 7 p. m. There will be a meeting at 3 p. m. at the Vernon chapel, Feb. 16, weather and travelling permitting.

New President For Mt. Hermon Club

Loyal alumni of Mt. Hermon school at Northfield rallied in comradely fashion at the annual dinner of the Springfield Mt. Hermon club held in First Baptist church parish house. Nearly 60 men and women gathered to greet Dr. Henry F. Outler, guest of honor and for the last 40 years principal of this noted institution.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles S. Merriam; vice-president, T. P. Ward; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Moody; executive committee, W. A. McGrath and Gaylord W. Douglass.

Prof. L. L. Norton of the Mt. Hermon faculty spoke briefly and informally, as did Elliot Speer, president of the Northfield Schools, who arrived unexpectedly on his way from New York. Dr. Outler spoke informally, noting the high place the school founded by Dwight L. Moody held and pictured the significance of each word of the name, Mt. Hermon School. Fundamentally it was chosen with a view to its spiritual significance. In closing, Dr. Outler said with pride, "Wherever a Mt. Hermon graduate is, there is Mt. Hermon."

Outstanding among the evening's talks was that given by Eric Peterson, a student at the Northfield Schools, who has been in this country 19 months, coming here from Germany. Introduced by Mr. Moody, Mr. Peterson in clipped, careful English, held his audience's closest interest while he described his three years as an infantryman in the German army.

Birthday Anniversary

The Tuesday afternoon Bible Class, after the regular session Tuesday, remembered the birthday anniversary of its teacher, Mrs. L. R. Smith. Mrs. Bessie Symonds opened her home for the party, assisted by Mrs. Lawrence Lazelle and Mrs. Hodgson.

A cheerful fire burned on the hearth, the room was softly lighted, and every one of the 18 ladies present was in festive mood. A vase of beautiful pink, the gift of the class, was placed on the table—then the birthday cake with glowing candles was brought in for Mrs. Smith to cut. Sandwiches and delicious hot tea and other dainties were served as the guests chatted and felicitated the teacher on her skill in defying all traces of time's onward rush. May all the years deal gently with her.

Communication

Northfield, Mass., Feb. 3, 1930.
To the Editor, Northfield Press:

Some Republicans in the Second District having gone on record as supporting a personally dry candidate, willing, if elected, to vote against the Eighteenth Amendment, have thrown out a challenge to the rest of the State, viz.: Are those Republicans who put Massachusetts in the Democratic minority helping to defeat the Republican candidate in 1928, to be allowed to lead the State in 1930, thereby throwing the influence of the party toward the repeal of our State enforcement law?

Both parties in the State are agreed on practically all other issues, the only question being which party casts the vote and holds the job.

Are the thousands of Democratic women who voted for Hoover for the sake of principle enduring party persecution more loyal than the Republican women of Massachusetts?

If a wet vote is to be cast, which I doubt, I had far rather a Democrat should do it, leaving the Republican party free with national support to carry on for law and order.

The silent dry vote is not to be fooled by party pride, without principle, merely to win, and voters are not as eager as in former years to hop on any band wagon that happens to pass with callopoe playing.

I can remember when a carload of beer was sold on a Sunday in those "good old days" at a small camping place in Franklin County, many bringing whiskey on the hip to add, resulting in much drunkenness.

The plints now that replace the barrels then would easily be suppressed if the ardent law tinkers would put their energy into encouraging our State enforcement law.

REPUBLICAN.

Birds and Dumb Animals

In the winter season, the public requires constant reminders to reduce suffering among our winged friends and all domestic animals. Snow and ice on the ground and on lakes and running streams cuts off the supply of natural food and water from the winged and four-footed denizens of the great world and causes incalculable suffering.

It is a kind and generous act to make food and water available to creatures deprived of it by winter weather. Editors have prevented much suffering by bringing this matter to public attention and every family will derive pleasure and satisfaction by aiding in the humane cause.

Fixing It For Father

The Fortnightly has a group of young people rehearsing for a play called "Fixing It for Father," to be given in the Town Hall on Friday, Feb. 28. Father is a college professor. A friend of his, Dick Onard (Leon Alexander), is corresponding with a widow with a view to marriage, but for good reasons does not want to use his own name, but uses the professor's instead. Father's two daughters, Elinor (Mrs. Ross Spencer), and Beatrice (Miss Evelyn Haskell), open one of the letters Father is receiving and learn of the affair. They decide to fix it so as to spoil the widow's plans. So Elinor gets her fiancée, Jack Denton (Donald Finch), to impersonate the widow. Unknown to each other, Beatrice decides to get her fiancée, Harry Chalmers (Paul Williams), to impersonate the professor. And there is a merry mix-up!

Other characters are Aunt Emma (Miss Ida Leavis), an old-maid sister-in-law of Dick's, who has taken up theosophy; William Merton (Richard Holton), a boyhood friend of the professor; from Virginia, Harold Merton (Clifford Bolton), his son, who st-st-stutters; the widow (Miss Viola M. Kimball), and Aunt Lize, the colored cook (Mrs. T. F. Darby).

The whole play takes place in one evening and is in three acts. Tickets will soon be on sale at the drugstores and the Bookstore. If you have heart disease, stay away—you might die of laughing.

Jubilee Week at the Garden Theatre

Starting tomorrow, "The Marriage Playground," an all-talking moving picture with all the elements of perfect entertainment—pathos, romance, comedy and drama, is coming to the Garden theatre as the main attraction tomorrow for four days, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Based on the novel, "The Children," by Edith Wharton, the production moves along swiftly, stirring the heart of the beholder to continuous emotional response. It concerns the revolt of the younger generation against the divorce-crazed, thrill-thirsty behavior of their elders.

Mary Brian, as Judith Wheeler, is featured in the leading female role. Co-featured with her as the young American who befriends the unfortunate Wheeler children is Fredric March.

Huntley Gordon and Lilyan Tashman are the renegade parents. The roles of the younger Wheelers are played by Philippe de Lacy, Billy Seay, Ruby Parsely, Little Mitzel, Anita Louise and Donald Smith, the latter a nine-months-old baby.

Additional support is furnished by Kay Francis, William Austin, Jocelyn Lee, Maude Turner Gordon, Joan Standing and David Newell.

Miss Brian was a silent film favorite before the advent of the talkies brought her new laurels. She was recently seen and heard in "The Man I Love," "The Virginian" and "River of Romance." Fredric March stepped from the legitimate stage into big and successful roles in the talking screen just about a year ago. His first appearance was in Clara Bow's "The Wild Party" as the college professor. He played with distinction in "The Studio Murder Mystery" and "Jealousy."

Other novelties in Vitaphone and Movietone will also be shown. Wednesday, for three days, comes the thrilling story of the desert, Peter Kyne's great Saturday Evening Post story, "Hell's Heroes."

By reason of an oversight, the Garden Theatre advertisement of last week is repeated on page 4. The new advertisement for this week is on page 8.

Northfield Summer Conferences

The following dates are announced for the Northfield Summer Conferences, East Northfield, for the season of 1930, by the secretary, Mr. Ambert G. Moody:

Young Men Students' Conference, June 13 to 21; Young Women's Conference, June 23 to July 1; Women's Interdenominational Home Mission Conference, July 2 to 10; Conference for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies, July 10 to 18; Conference of Religious Education, July 21 to 30; General Conference of Christian Workers, August 2 to 18; Christian Endeavor Conference, August 18 to 25.

The Northfield Summer Conferences were founded by D. L. Moody, internationally famed evangelist, in 1880. The first conference lasted for 10 days and was attended by approximately 300 delegates. There are now seven distinct conferences with memberships varying from 500 to over 1500. They are held on the campus of the Northfield Seminary, a secondary school for girls founded by Mr. Moody in 1879. They are interdenominational; their teaching staff includes outstanding thinkers and leaders of this country and of Great Britain.

Miss Barbara Williams spent the week-end in Northfield with her parents. She returned Tuesday, stopping over at Amherst for a short visit with relatives, who motored her to Hartford.

Hinsdale, N. H.

HAROLD BRUCE

Correspondent and Advertising Representative of The Northfield Press, for Hinsdale, N. H.

Railroad Time Table

The following is the time of trains on new schedule, taking effect at 12:01, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1929.

DAILY:

NORTH BOUND
Arrives 11:29 a. m. 5:50 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND
Arrives 9:26 a. m. 4:37 p. m.

SUNDAYS:

NORTH BOUND
Arrives 9:12 a. m. 5:15 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND
Arrives 8:28 a. m. 4:37 p. m.

U. S. POST OFFICE

MAILS CLOSE:
FOR THE NORTH
11:10 a. m. 5:30 p. m.
FOR THE SOUTH
9:05 a. m. 4:15 p. m.

NEW BUS SERVICE

Bus service between Brattleboro and Northampton, week days, is as follows:

DAILY:

SOUTH BOUND
7:20 a. m. 1:40 p. m.
NORTH BOUND

SUNDAYS:

SOUTH BOUND
11:20 a. m. 1:50 p. m.
NORTH BOUND
12:20 p. m. 6:40 p. m.

Miss Helen Curley spent the week-end in Springfield, Mass.

Joseph and Harold Redding left Saturday for Albany, N. Y.

Schools were closed on Wednesday of last week in order that the teachers could attend a meeting in Keene, N. H.

Miss Pauline Walker of Keene visited friends in town from Wednesday until Sunday.

Mrs. Vernet Slason is working at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Garfield.

John H. Meaney, Holy Cross College student, was at his home here over Sunday.

Mrs. Harold R. Weeks entertained the A. B. Club in her high street home Wednesday evening of this week.

A meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association will be held in the High school this (Friday) evening, at which time Miss Marion Fitzgerald will speak. There will also be a musical program.

Mrs. Henry C. Holland returned to her home Wednesday from the Brattleboro Memorial hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Robertson were in Concord, N. H., a few days last week.

Mrs. Elwood J. Weed entertained the B. B. Club in her home on Canal street this week Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Elsie A. Fuller was in Winchester over Sunday, and Miss Isabel Brizyski spent the week-end at her home in Greenfield, Mass.

Miss Florence Duggan has been visiting relatives in Boston, Mass., and vicinity for the past week.

Miss Virginia Fairbanks of Keene Normal school is successor to Miss L. Adelaide Barbrick, as teacher of domestic arts in the local high school. Miss Barbrick's resignation took effect last Friday.

Miss Irene Robertson, student at the MacDuff school in Springfield, Mass., has been at her home here for a few days. Edwin Robertson, who also has been at his home here for some time, left Saturday for Hanover, N. H., where he has entered the Clark Preparatory school.

There was a fair attendance at the entertainment and dance given in the Town hall last Friday evening under the auspices of Unity Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F. Rev. J. E. Coulter of Winchester, as a comedian, rendered a most pleasing program, while Paul H. Mann and Richard L. Howe entertained in their usual fine manner. Following the entertainment, excellent music was furnished by the Royal Pythian orchestra of six pieces from Athol, Mass., for dancing until 1 p. m.

The local school teachers gave a farewell party to Miss Katherine Pierce last Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Watson. Miss Pierce recently resigned her position in the high school, as teacher of languages, to accept a position as private tutor at Irving-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. She was succeeded by Miss West of New Britain, Conn. A very pleasant evening was spent with music and cards and refreshments were served. Miss Pierce was presented a gift.

The date for the high school Senior fair has been set for Feb. 21.

Edward Planter has bought the Montville Crafts house on Brattleboro street.

Mrs. H. F. Spitzberger of Bellows Falls, Vt., visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. D. Fay, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Richards and son of Bellows Falls, Vt., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lamb, on Thursday.

The Mary E. Bradley Mission Circle met with Mrs. Henry A. Holman this week Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Alice L. Jeffords of Franklin, N. H., visited her mother, Mrs. Helen Jeffords, the last of the week.

Miss Caroline Tewkesbury of Keene Normal school visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Langworthy, from Friday until Sunday.

Abel Stevens, Mrs. Moffat and Miss Martha Gray of Cambridge, Mass., visited the latter's mother, Mrs. Nelly A. Gray, Saturday and Sunday.

Richard Erwin of New Britain, Conn., salesman and driver for W. L. Goodnow company, will return to E. N. S. for cadet teaching work at

the Central Junior high school, Feb. 3. His successor is Mr. Peel of Keene. Misses Marjorie and Priscilla Fay will do cadet work in the same school the next nine weeks.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank all our friends and neighbors for their kindness and expressions of sympathy during our recent bereavement.

MR. and MRS. HARRY R. CLARK, MR. and MRS. RALPH N. CLARK, MR. and MRS. EDWARD BARDWELL, MR. and MRS. D. F. MULRONEY.
Hinsdale, N. H., Feb. 1, 1930.

Aviation Enters the Stage of Orderly Growth in 1930

As aviation in New England enters the new year, orderly growth is the forecast of leaders in the industry. While the business as a whole will go through a period of consolidation following gargantuan expansion and encouraging growth in 1929, the fundamental usefulness of a form of transportation that cuts distance in thirds will insure its increased employment by business and industry.

The year 1929 saw marked development of aviation within New England. One concert alone, East Coast Aircraft Corporation of Boston, sold \$130,000 worth of new airplanes last year. The summer of 1929 saw six established air routes operating in New England, carrying passengers, mail, newspaper deliveries, express packages. Flying schools multiplied, more and more of New England's youth took to the air.

Several planes were turned out in New England in 1929 for the first time. The American Moth was established at Lowell, and announcement is that it will not be removed for consolidation with other manufacturing units of a holding company. At the turn of the year it was building two planes a week. Pratt and Whitney engines were produced at Hartford in larger and larger quantities, with more and more records. United Air and Transportation Company began the development of enormous manufacturing facilities at Hartford, including a new airport, a \$2,000,000 plant for the manufacture of Pratt and Whitney motors, and a \$1,000,000 plant for the Chance-Vought Corporation, another subsidiary.

Igor Sikorsky moved his entire plant from Long Island to Bridgeport, where the Sikorsky Company is now engaged in building the two largest amphibians in the world. The Viking Flying Boat Corporation established itself at New Haven to manufacture the French Schreck flying boat and later absorbed the Bourdon Aircraft Corporation, which turned out the first plane ever built in these States two years ago in a little plant at Hillsboro, R. I. This was the "Kittyhawk," now being made at New Haven.

Still another addition to New England's aviation industry was the acquisition by the Whittlessey Body Corporation, Bridgeport, of the American rights to manufacture the Avro Avian, developed in England. A new plane, known as the "Gee Bee," was developed at the Granville Aircraft Corporation at Springfield. At Pawtucket, the Eastern Aircraft Corporation was organized to manufacture several models of the Bavarian Messerschmidt plane. At Barnstable, Mass., Skyways, Inc., established the largest flying school in New England, with 180 acres, dormitories, shops, flying field.

With 1930 well under way, observers expected activity at the Viking plant to increase, backed by a well executed national advertising campaign. The Avian plant at Bridgeport was expected to swing into production, and the Messerschmidt at Pawtucket was expected to get definitely under way. An air of expectancy was associated with the "Gee Bee" plant, and the result of Skyways' experiments at Boston to produce a small, medium cost amphibian such as the whole industry has sought, was eagerly awaited. At Bridgeport, the Huntington Aircraft Corporation is carrying on important experimental work. Altogether, it was expected that 1930 will bring realization of self-supporting air transportation on a widespread scale in New England, with increased aviation manufacture not far behind.

Fire and Parrots

It is difficult to think of a more horrible way to die than by fire. It was once pointed out by a great scholar that the progress of civilization is made only over the dead bodies of pioneers. So, too, the progress in fire prevention and protection seems to await horrible fire catastrophes to arouse consciousness of the fire danger. In 1929 the red hand of fire snuffed out many lives.

In an editorial of January 17, 1930, the New York Herald Tribune pointed out that the public concern over so-called parrot fever was quite out of proportion to the seriousness of the problem. Suppose a dozen people in the United States had really died of Pott's disease, or parrot fever; there are at least twice as many deaths due to fire each day and only those actively working to prevent fires seem to worry about the appalling loss. Attention is directed to just eight recent fires that caused serious loss of life:

First in Russian motion picture theatre caused death of 120 persons; in a hotel at Amarillo, Texas, 5; in Cleveland Clinic, 124; in explosion and fire in Eastman hospital, Canton, China, 80; in fire test at Oillingham, England, 15; in cabaret in Detroit, 11 men and nine women were burned or trampled to death; in fire in paper box company, Baltimore, four women died; in New Year's Eve fire in motion picture theatre in Paisley, Scotland, 72 children were trampled or smothered to death.

In the United States, fire takes an annual toll of 10,000 lives and \$800,000,000 in property losses, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

A large percentage of deaths from fire occur in homes. This is hard to understand in progressive America, where so many fire preventions are within the reach of the average household. Homes can be made comparatively safe against fire and the life hazard greatly reduced.



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All other Winter Goods at greatly reduced prices.

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Hinsdale

New Hampshire

"Hands Up," His Command

By ARTHUR PETERSON

(Copyright)

BRANFORD rejoined the gang at Wichita one week after the Kansas City exploit, as agreed. He added a line of fiction to the Reville House register and studied the other signatures with some interest.

"I expect a friend from Patchogue, N. Y.," he appealed.

"There's a Mr. Ramsey from Patchogue in 712," the desk man offered, and Branford relaxed the tiny tension he invariably felt at this juncture. A Mr. Ramsey from Patchogue in 712 signified that Perdock occupied 712 with Stebbins in 718 and Clay in 711, and that the tired moguls of the Kansas City gendarmerie still promised an impending arrest in re the affair at the Farmers' National bank.

Branford settled himself in 724 and penetrated to 711 after three minutes of holdup on the wrong side of the door. He sauntered in with a mardonic grin. They were scared, like kids nipped in an apple tree, but defiant.

"I smell bottle and women"—Branford also smelled the beginning of the end of the syndicate—"and a breach of the faith generally. To whom am I indebted for mutiny?"

"Bottle the czar stuff," Clay growled.

"Clay talks for us, Branford," Perdock said. "We've been deciding things."

"After this," Clay said with unction, "the mob drops a Muesolai and runs American plan. We share everything from naming the job and thinking out the plans to splitting the dough."

"I am charmed to hear that you have developed the art of thinking in so brief a flight of time," Branford smiled, "and with so little material." He had been to Harvard and could say it that way.

"We're sick of your airs," Clay snarled. "You're going to step out of the lead, Branford, and into line, and—"

"—and—"

"I had been thinking of a very pretty little adventure in California," Branford shrugged, "but if the gang must march elsewhere, why, then, I shall march, too. I am a sentimental man, Clay. Give me a drink and out line the budding project. After all, I will have a vote."

"That's better," Clay relaxed. Branford never ceased to awe him. "We're going to take over the Herdemen's National at Claremore."

"Oklahoma!" Branford said. "That's a good state to be careful in. But why Claremore, and the Herdemen's National?"

"Tomorrow," Clay said impressively. "Tomorrow—at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Herdemen's check in a thirty-grand oil payroll. It's one of those easy-going, God-bless-our-neighbors banks. Easy."

"Let's drink," Branford suggested. The gang drank long and ardently to luck, and Branford drank with them. He survived the bout because he considered it essential to do so. He even put them to bed in lieu of another kind of farewell.

Branford left 711 and 724, the Reville and the Wichita station in rapid succession, but not so rapidly that the raveled ends of the syndicate went untied. Branford telephoned from a drug store booth. The police chief emerged from his bed to growl. He became an interested listener instantly.

"I have never told a lie in all my life," Branford murmured, "and you owe it to dear old Wichita to believe me now. Ask the night clerk of the Daisher drug store for a key. It will take you into 712 at the Reville, and in 712 you will find three of the four men who played match-as-satch-can with \$12,000 in the Farmers' National bank at Kansas City a week ago today. I am the fourth malefactor. Thank you; but no. To converse is to be traced. Good night, chief."

Branford rolled out of Wichita three minutes later. He broke the straight line of train riding twice, and redoubled into Claremore thirty minutes ahead of the payroll transfer at the Herdemen's National. And he was at the bank in time to witness the change of address of \$30,000.

The broadest of grins had begun to

come over his face into a cross-grained pattern of enjoyment. He was thinking of Clay, and of Clay's scandalized reaction to a breach of technique.

"The best job in a year," Branford smiled inwardly.

He passed unnoticed in the bank lobby and strode unchallenged to a communicating door marked with the name of Rob Atlee, President. The secretary on guard half rose in her chair and collapsed with a sagging jaw. Branford winked and went jauntily into Rob Atlee's sanctum.

"Hands up," he shouted at the white-haired man.

Atlee quivered to his feet, turned "Bob!" he yelled delightedly.

"Dad!"

"My dear boy. Home to stay?"

"Home to stay, if you want me, Dad."

"Want?" Rob Atlee asked.

"Want!"

2 FREE BOOKLETS
TELL OF HUMIDITY,
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Home owners who are interested in getting the most comfort out of their heating plants will be interested in two new publications being distributed without cost by the Holland Institute of Thermology, Holland, Mich. Written in language that every one can understand, each booklet deals with one aspect of air conditioning.

"Humidity in the Home" discusses the amount of water that must be vaporized and circulated in the home each day if a healthful and comfortable atmosphere is to be maintained. It also shows how the home owner can go about operating his heating plant to secure the proper amount of moisture.

"Air Motion in Home Cooling and Home Heating" shows how the principles of air conditioning employed in theaters and other large buildings can be used to keep dwellings cooler in summer as well as warmer in winter.

Copies of either one or both of these booklets may be secured free by addressing the Holland Institute of Thermology, Holland, Mich.

Grain Measurements

For many years grains were measured in bushel containers, or peck containers. However, in different states the exact size of these containers varied, and they frequently varied within the same state. Consequently, the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to set some standard amount to the grain. In compiling a standard measurement it was found that some grains took up more space than others. This necessitated another form of measurement in order to insure accuracy. The answer to this was a table of weights. Now all states use tables giving the pounds to the bushel of the various grains.

Life of a Sponge

Sponges live their own lives and eat their own food as other animals do. The separate existence of a sponge begins when a tiny particle, after being whirled about for a time by ocean tides and currents, eventually attaches itself to a piece of rock, and from that home it seeks its own livelihood. The food of infant sponges consists of yolk cells, which contain a form of nourishment. Later, as the sponge grows, it requires something more solid, and this is brought in by the currents.

"Great Britain"

Britannia Major, meaning Great Britain, was the name formerly given to the whole island to distinguish it from Britannia Minor, which was the name given to Brittany. James I used the title king of Great Britain, but without the sanction of parliament. It was not officially adopted until after the union of England with Scotland in 1707. After the union with Ireland in 1800 the country became known as the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Small Jeane, who had been used to having her hair cut at home, was taken to the barber shop for the first time. Proudly she was seated in the chair. When the current was turned on so the clippers could be used she became terrified.

"Stop it, stop it!" she sobbed; "I won't have a vacuum sweeper on my head."

Automobile Liability Insurance

Retention of the present motor vehicle liability insurance law, but with many changes designed to reduce accidents and to explode many of the fake claims which may be in part responsible for the increase in insurance rates which have been made since the law became operative, is recommended in the report of the special commission created by the Legislature last year to study the motor vehicle insurance laws of this and other States and to submit to the present General Court recommendations as to whether the present law should be repealed or amended.

In its report, the commission expresses strong opposition to the creation of a monopoly in the motor vehicle liability insurance field, either under the guise of the pending initiative State fund measure, so-called, or any other measure which would deprive motor vehicle owners of the service now rendered by insurance agents.

The report of the commission, filed with the Clerk of the Senate, is signed by all its members. It is a document of more than 200 pages, and contains an exhaustive analysis of the present law and of all proposed substitutes, as well as a detailed description of the manner in which classifications and premium rates are established by the commissioner of insurance.

Senator C. Wesley Hale of Springfield was chairman of the special commission, and its other members were Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline, Clyde H. Swan of Barre and Daniel J. Coakley of Chicopee, with Frank W. Grinnell of Boston, Russell A. Harmon of Worcester and C. Crawford Hoolidge of Milton, the latter three having been appointed by Governor Allen.

One of the major recommendations of the commission is that classifications and rates for motor vehicle liability insurance should hereafter be made by a board of three members, called the rating and control board, to consist of the commissioner of insurance and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor, instead of by the commissioner alone, as at present, and that this board be given general supervisory powers over the whole subject of motor vehicle insurance. It also recommends that this board shall take over the duties of the present board of appeal under the motor vehicle insurance law.

In the interest of highway safety, the commission recommends that no motor vehicle shall be registered until the owner produces a certificate that it is in good mechanical condition, and every registered vehicle shall be submitted from time to time for inspection at an official inspection station, such stations to be designated by the registrar of motor vehicles. The commission expresses the opinion that many cars now on the highways are unfit for operation, and that the owners of many others fail to keep their cars in proper mechanical condition at all times.

Another recommendation is that the registrar of motor vehicles be authorized to appoint such additional inspectors and investigators as he needs to investigate accidents.

As to rates, the commission recommends that those hereafter fixed shall be considered maximum rates, and that insurance companies be permitted to compete in the matter of rates, their competition at present being restricted to service. This would permit companies to grant lower rates to owners of fleets of cars, or to persons whose experience has shown that they are not involved in accidents. Such reduced rates, however, are to be subject to the approval of the rate-making authority.

A system of demerit rating, similar to that now in vogue in Connecticut, is recommended by the commission. By this plan, the registrar of motor vehicles, under rules made by the rating and control board, would classify motor vehicle owners according to their past accident experience, with penalties of 10, 25 or 50 per cent of the established premium rates, according to the seriousness and frequency of their accidents. With respect to classified owners, no insurance company would be permitted to issue a motor vehicle liability policy with a premium less than the established rate, plus the penalty determined by the registrar. Provision is made that a classified owner, by improving his accident experience, may obtain a lower classification and remove himself from the classified list.

With respect to non-resident owners, who are required to take out a policy conforming to Massachusetts law and to take out Massachusetts registration, if in the State for more than 30 days, the commission recommends that no additional insurance policy be required if the owner is already protected by a policy written by a company authorized to do business in Massachusetts and containing provisions as favorable to injured persons as those required under the Massachusetts law.

Several changes in judicial procedure are recommended by the commission, for the dual purpose of relieving rapidly-mounting court congestion and for exposing faked and exaggerated claims. These include recommendations for changes which would make it advantageous to litigants to have their cases adjudicated in the lower courts, by establishing an entry fee, graduated according to the amount of the ad damnum, on cases filed in the Superior Court, and setting up machinery by which claims may be submitted to the judge of the local district court as an agreed arbitrator whose decision shall be final.

The commission recommends changes in existing laws which will permit insurance of operators of cars owned by the State and municipalities, and by charitable corporations, in order that the public may be more fully protected in case of injury. This recommendation is made on the theory that a person killed by a publicly-owned car is just as dead as though killed by a privately-owned machine.

The so-called "State fund plan," embodied in the initiative measure now before the General Court on petition of more than 30,000 citizens, and in other measures submitted to this and previous Legislatures, the commission

unanimously opposes as contrary to the policy of the Commonwealth and to the interests of the public, as impracticable and unworkable, and because of structural defects in the measure as drawn. Several questions of constitutionality are also raised.

The commission points out that the so-called "State fund plan" does not contemplate a State fund at all, the Supreme Court having recently said that neither the cash nor the credit of the Commonwealth would be available for use by the managers of the fund fund; it would be in fact, the commission says, a private corporation under the control of three managers to be appointed by the Governor. These managers would be given authority to establish such rates as they saw fit, and there would be no appeal from their decision. If, for political or other reasons, they fixed rates which would produce insufficient revenue, injured persons would be unable to collect promptly the money due them, and in the language of the Supreme Court, the fund "would be greatly embarrassed and doubtless would encounter complete disaster."

The "flat" rate of \$16 per year, applicable to all types of cars and to all localities, the commission declares, is manifestly inadequate, because the commissioner of insurance found that the actual payments by insurance companies for losses, with proper reserve for unpaid claims, averaged \$19.35 per private passenger car in 1928. This figure includes no allowance for expenses of administration, investigation of claims, etc., and the commission declares that in the second and subsequent years of operation of the fund there must be material advances in rates to make up deficits and maintain solvency of the fund.

The theory of a "flat" rate is also attacked by the commission, on the ground that it would be manifestly unfair to charge the same rate to the owner living in Nantucket, where accidents rarely occur, as to an owner in Chelsea, which city in 1927 and 1928 developed the highest loss experienced in the Commonwealth and perhaps in the United States.

The commission quotes the recent decision of the Supreme Court as fully sustaining this point of view. The report also points out the injustice of charging the same rate to owners of small cars and to those who have the larger machines, quoting figures of the commissioner of insurance to show that in 1927 and 1928 the experience of insurance companies showed average losses of \$16.79 for small, or W class, cars, and \$26.54 for the larger, or Y class, cars.

Other objections against the monopoly plan are:

It does not permit the managers of the fund to bar unfit operators, because it requires them to insure every owner who applies.

It does not, and cannot, provide full coverage for any owner. The report states that 98 per cent of the owners now insured have purchased protection against accidents occurring outside the Commonwealth and on private property within the Commonwealth; if these owners desire such coverage in future, it will be necessary for them to obtain it from private insurance companies, and undoubtedly at increased rates. Many owners purchase protection for larger amounts than is required by law, and this, also, they would be obliged to obtain from private companies.

Owners purchasing such dual coverage would find themselves in embarrassing situations in case of accident, because there would be two sets of investigators and two attorneys representing the same client.

Owners would be obliged to attend personally to registering their cars and obtaining insurance, because there would be no insurance agents to attend to these details for them, as at present.

Another anomalous situation would arise in respect to every accident, because investigators representing the fund would naturally endeavor to free the insured motorist from liability, in order to reduce payment from the fund to the minimum, while investigators representing the registry of motor vehicles might at the same time be endeavoring to determine that he was guilty of such serious fault as to warrant loss of his operator's license and possible criminal prosecution.

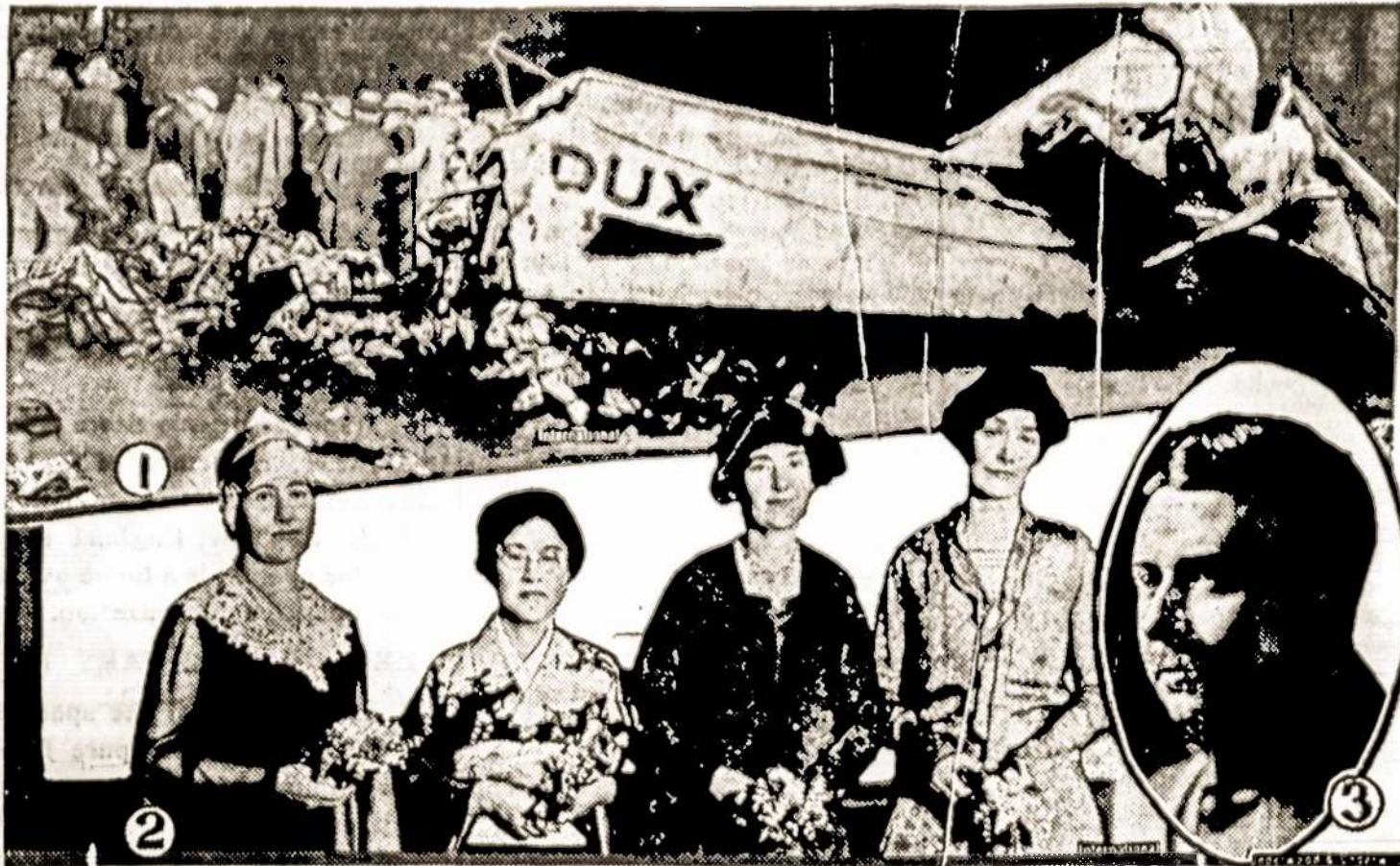
The managers of the fund would have difficulty in borrowing money to put it in operation or to meet deficits, as provided in the initiative bill. The Supreme Court has declared that money could not be borrowed on the credit of the Commonwealth, and no machinery is provided for borrowing on the credit of the fund.

It permits claims against the fund to be filed at any time within six years after an accident occurs, the present limit being one year. This provision, the commission says, is an invitation to even greater frauds against the fund than are now practiced against insurance companies. Frauds are also encouraged, the commission reports, in the provision which expressly authorizes the managers of the fund to pay claims which are wholly groundless.

While the bills to establish a monopoly fund provide that there shall be no appropriation from the State treasury for any of its expenses, the commission points out that the Commonwealth would lose more than \$300,000 annually which is now collected from insurance companies in taxes.—Grover C. Hoyt, secretary, Special Commission.

Curly Maple

The forest service says that the cause of curly maple is not entirely known. It appears to be an accidental phenomenon and it is believed that it is not hereditary. Curly maple is secured from occasional white maple (sugar maple) trees among the stands of white maple trees throughout the Lake states. In the curly maple varieties the bark curls inward, forming a notch or depression. Experienced persons can identify curly maple trees by cutting into the bark. In the curly maple varieties little dimples or depressions will show in the wood. Curly maple can also be identified from the ends of the logs.



1—Telephoto picture of wreckage of big passenger plane which crashed at Oceanside, Calif., killing sixteen persons. 2—Frau Dorothea von Velsen of Germany, Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett of Japan, Miss Kathleen D. Courtney of England and Mme. Marie Louise Puech of France, principal speakers at a public meeting held in Philadelphia for the furtherment of international peace. 3—Henry Wharton Shoemaker, historian, appointed American minister to Bulgaria to succeed H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Naval Parley Starts With Good Chance for Success —Young Plan Signed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EVERYTHING except the physical atmosphere of London was auspicious for the opening of the naval limitation conference on Tuesday, and every one connected with the parley, seemed optimistic concerning its results. King George, making his first public appearance since he fell ill on Armistice day, 1928, started the proceedings with a warm but brief address of welcome to the delegates gathered in the royal chamber of the house of lords. He was followed by the heads of the five delegations, all of whom made appropriate speeches full of generalizations and hope.

Significant extracts from these five addresses are:

Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain: "If we are not careful we shall be once more involved in feverish competition such as heralded the outbreak of the war in 1914. . . . The way of Great Britain is on the sea. The stock of its people came from the sea; its defense and its highroads have been the sea; its flag is a flag of the sea. Our navy nowhere is superfluous to us. It is us."

Secretary of State Stimson of the United States: "I feel it is more important to emphasize the fact that we do not look upon this effort toward disarmament as final. Naval limitation is a continuous process. We regard disarmament as a goal to be reached by successive steps. . . . We sincerely hope that increased feeling of security may enable still more drastic reduction in the future."

Premier Tardieu of France: "Our needs are determined, as Mr. MacDonald has justly observed, by our geographical position, our historical position, our economic, maritime, colonial, political and defensive situations. Taken altogether they define what is called a nation."

Reijiro Wakatsuki of Japan: "It is the unanimous desire of the Japanese people that peace should be lastingly established. . . . I see no insuperable obstacles in our path."

Dino Grandi of Italy: "The fascist government is desirous of securing real and tangible results in the fields of disarmament and security. . . . The problem is one calling for courageous action. . . ."

FROM their public expressions and the information that came from their private conversations with one another, it appeared the representatives of the five naval powers had at least reached a unity of opinion on five broad principles. They were agreed upon the necessity for a naval holiday in the sense that competitive building of war fleets should cease. They admitted that the public opinion of the world demanded economy in naval expenditures and relief for the peoples from financial burdens. They believed it advisable that any agreements arrived at by the conference should be for a comparatively short period so they might be revised and improved in later years. As to the last point, it was said the British and probably the Americans favored revision of agreements in 1936 and the French wished the term to be about twice as long.

The three highest hurdles the conferees will have to surmount probably are the British determination to bring about a sharp reduction in battleships with their possible elimination in the future; the contest between France and Italy for control of the Mediterranean and the Italian demand for parity with France on that sea; and the desire of the French that any agreement reached shall be advisory to the League of Nations' disarmament commission.

When the question of the method of limitation comes up, the Americans and British, who prefer restriction by categories, will probably make concessions to the French and Italians, who advocate the theory of global restrictions, and offer to accept an arrangement of global limitation by which 10 per cent of tonnage may be transferred from one category to another on one year's notice.

Business sessions of the conference began Thursday, but it was the opinion of Mr. MacDonald that it would be two weeks before the delegates got to the point of putting their sea strength estimates into terms and figures. In formal meetings he urged them not to be too hasty in getting down to statistics and categories and lists of tonnage, believing the problem should be attacked slowly and piecemeal. The three hundred journalists gathered in London from all parts of the world were bitterly disappointed when it was announced that the "plenary" sessions of the conference would not be open to them for the present. Their exclusion, however, did not prevent their sending many columns of speculation and gossip to their papers every day. It is good reading but the wise reader accepts their statements with reservation.

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WHEN on January 20 the delegates of nineteen nations signed the revised and amplified Young plan at The Hague, the World War actually came to an end. Twenty separate agreements, fourteen annexes and fifteen special clauses were signed and presented to Premier Jaspard of Belgium, chairman of the second reparations conference, and he thereupon declared the conference adjourned. After ten years of discussions, quarrels, military occupations and parleys, the final act of liquidating the war had been performed.

The Young plan as modified and accepted requires Germany to pay about \$2,282,000,000 from April of last year through 1968. The system of annuities is little changed. The sanctions clause that was added implies that military occupation can ensue if The Hague tribunal holds that Germany has wilfully defaulted. The international bank will be merely a clearing house for the payments.

The first concrete result of the adoption of the Young plan will be the withdrawal of 20,000 troops of occupation left in the Rhineland. This already is under way, for the French are moving out of the forts in the Rhine valley and the Germans are blowing up those fortifications in accordance with the evacuation agreement and the Versailles treaty.

CONGRESS has elevated the American legation in Poland to the rank of an embassy, and President Hoover has nominated Alexander P. Moore of Pennsylvania to be ambassador to Warsaw. Similar action, of course, was taken by the Polish government, Tytus Filipowicz, the Polish minister in Washington, being named ambassador.

The nomination of Edward E. Brodie of Oregon to be minister to Finland was also sent to the senate by the President. The senate confirmed the nominations of four ministers. They were Gilbert Baker Stockton of Florida, to Austria; John Motley Morehead of New York, to Sweden; Ralph H. Booth of Michigan, to Denmark, and Henry Wharton Shoemaker of Pennsylvania, to Bulgaria.

IF ANY citizens still thought the Wickersham crime commission intended to take up the question of the desirability of prohibition, they were undeceived last week by Mr. Wickersham himself. In a radio address that was broadcast to the nation the chairman of the commission made it quite plain that that body was concerned only with the enforcement of the dry laws, and he appealed to congress and the people to aid the authorities in making the country arid.

"The Eighteenth amendment is a part of the Constitution and it is the duty of congress to enact adequate laws for the enforcement of its provisions," said Mr. Wickersham. "The detection and prosecuting agencies of the government should be properly organized and there should be tribunals properly constituted to deal promptly and efficiently with violations of the law. These would seem to be elementary principles not requiring argument."

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Prohibition Commissioner Doran appeared before the house committee on expenditures in the executive de-

partments in behalf of the Wickersham commission's bill for the transfer of the prohibition bureau from the Treasury department to the Department of Justice. The wet members of the committee tried in vain to lure Mr. Mellon into giving his personal opinion of prohibition and the possibility of enforcing it.

In the house of representatives the wets had another chance for sarcastic oratory when five bills to relieve overcrowding of federal prisons were under consideration. But they got nowhere and the bills were passed.

Federal Judge J. W. Woodruff at Omaha declared unconstitutional that part of the prohibition act which permits personal injunctions against habitual violators of the law.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE LAMONT announced that, on the basis of statistics compiled by the new construction division of his department, it seemed certain there would be in 1930 an expenditure of almost seven billion dollars on construction and maintenance of public works and public utilities. This total, Mr. Lamont said, does not include residences, commercial and industrial structures and other private operations which last year totaled more than three billion dollars.

Programs for betterments to plant and equipment, announced by public utilities, railroads and telegraph companies represent expenditures of \$3,250,000,000, divided as follows: Class A railroads, \$1,050,000,000; electric, gas and street railway companies, \$1,400,000,000; American Telephone and Telegraph company, \$700,000; independent telephone and telegraph companies, short line railways and privately owned waterworks, \$100,000.

Complete returns from the governors of 26 states indicate probable expenditures of \$1,778,742,901 for public works and this combined with conservative estimates based on partial returns from the remaining 22 states aggregating \$1,275,000,000, it was stated would give an indicated total of \$3,053,742,901 for public construction by the various states. When federal construction is included, this total for public construction, it is estimated, will be increased to \$3,325,000,000.

FOURTEEN passengers and two pilots lost their lives in what was called the worst tragedy in the history of aviation, near Oceanside, Calif. A big tri-motored plane that was bringing passengers back to Los Angeles from the race track at Agua Caliente, Mexico, got out of control and as the pilots were attempting to make a landing on the beach the machine burst into flames and crashed. Every one on board perished, their bodies being burned beyond recognition. Eight women were among the victims.

TWO Latin American quarrels reached a somewhat dangerous stage last week. While negotiations were under way for peaceful settlement of the border dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, there was a clash between troops on the frontier with some casualties. Bolivia said the Paraguayans were the aggressors and were defeated. Paraguay blamed the Bolivians and both complained to the League of Nations.

The government of Honduras ordered a mobilization of troops to dislodge Guatemalan forces that were alleged to have occupied Honduras territory. The foreign minister at Tegucigalpa in a statement disclosed that military movements on the Guatemalan border had threatened the life of the joint boundary dispute conference which is now seeking a solution of the problem. The status quo ante was restored, however, and the conference resumed its work.

MRS. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, widow of the "Commoner," died of arthritis in Los Angeles at the age of sixty-eight years.

Other deaths of the week included those of Stephen T. Mather, former director of the national parks system; James Dahlman, mayor of Omaha; George Le Maire, well known comedian; D. A. Boddy, one of the veteran brokers of Wall Street, and Viscount Esher, one of the most influential of British peers.

(© 1930, Western Newspaper Union.)

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE NORTHFIELD, MASS.

Change of Mails, effective Sept. 29, 1929

MAIL DISTRIBUTED

8:40 a. m.—From all directions.
10:45 a. m.—From all directions.
2:50 p. m.—From all directions

MAILS CLOSE

9:30 a. m.—For all directions
1:40 p. m.—South, East and West.
6:00 p. m.—For all directions.

Rural carriers leave at 10:50 a. m.

Office open 8:00 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Holiday hours: 9:30 a. m. to 12:00.

CHARLES F. SLATE, Postmaster.



Boston & Maine R. R.

East Northfield Station

Northbound to Brattleboro, etc.:

DAILY:
8:50 A. M. 11:08 A. M.
1:30 P. M. 5:31 10:36

BUS

10:00 A. M. 6:20 P. M.
SUNDAY:
8:53 A. M. 1:30 P. M. 10:36

BUS

12:00 Noon 6:20 P. M.
Southbound to Greenfield, etc.:

5:50 A. M. 9:49
2:16 P. M. 5:02 8:55

BUS

7:40 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
SUNDAY
5:40 A. M. 5:02 P. M. 8:50

BUS

11:35 A. M. 2:10 P. M.

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400 ROOMS
400 BATHS

Running Ice Water
Combination Tub
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Invitations
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Our genuine
engraved forms
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Socially Correct

Hints For Homemakers

By Jane Rogers



If your food chopper needs sharpening, run a piece of sandpaper through it, just as though the soap were food. It will both sharpen the cutters and remove any grease that may be on them. Rinse thoroughly in boiling water.

Tea biscuits sometimes turn out paler than they should. A teaspoon of sugar added to the recipe will help to give them the golden glow that adds so much to their appetite appeal. Tart shells, pie crusts, and rolls gain greatly in appearance if a little sugar syrup is brushed over them just before they are taken from the oven.

"THE TRI-STATE WEEKLY"

THE NORTHFIELD PRESS

NORTHFIELD ESTABLISHED 1906 MASSACHUSETTS

Published by The Northfield Press Inc., Alfred A. Thresher, President and General Manager; P. W. E. Hart, Vice-President

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Subscription rates, \$2.00 per year; payable in advance.

Advertising rates upon application.

We are always glad to receive communications of general interest and usually print them, regardless of our opinions upon the matter. All communications must be written upon one side of the paper only and bear the signature of the writer, not necessarily for publication (although this is desirable) but as an evidence of good faith. Anonymous communications receive no attention in this office.

Copies of current issue are on sale at:—

The Northfield Pharmacy
The Book Store
Buffum's Store
Dunklee's Store
Lyman's News Store
The Book Store
Power's Drug Store
Charles L. Cook

Northfield
East Northfield
South Vernon
Vernon, Vt.
Hinsdale, N. H.
Winchester, N. H.
Winchester, N. H.
Millers Falls

Friday, February 7, 1930

NORTHFIELD IN ACTION

In another column Mrs. R. H. Wilder gives her usual book review, taking this week our Annual Town Report and summarizing it in an intelligent and interesting way. What she says will, we believe, release it from the "tons of printed matter" turned out every year by towns, States and the nation that ought to be read but are not. As a rule, our Town Reports are not cast aside unread. We noticed that during the Town Meeting they were well distributed and were followed closely when reference was made to official reports and during action on the various articles in the warrant. For this reason voting was done understandingly, and when there was any doubt in the minds of some, there were those who could and did throw light on the situation because previously they had posted themselves. Take, for example, the matter of the transportation of the school children. This has always been a somewhat complicated and difficult problem. Distance, as measured in miles and fractions thereof, is not the only element that enters into the problem, and while we did well by an additional appropriation to decrease the distance from two miles to a mile and a half, it is quite evident that other things should be considered, such as the condition of the roads over which the children must come, the weather, the physical condition of the children, individually. We can readily conceive of a good sized, husky boy being well able to walk a mile and a quarter while that distance would tax the strength of a somewhat delicate girl. However, it was very evident that the welfare of the children is, as it should be, uppermost in the minds of our people. That's why Mr. Parker's excellent speech in behalf of increased transportation facilities was applauded. And so also when it was voted to purchase the old Masonic hall in order that Center school might have a proper playground. Again the interests of the children prevailed and the article was passed. Well, in the last analysis, that's what we are living for—the children—and so long as we do live for them and act and spend for their good, the future of our country is safe.

Although the Northfield Committee against the repeal of the Massachusetts Law Enforcement Act has had but two meetings, its members have carried out the recommendation to prepare and present petitions to our Senator and Representative and to the Defence Committee in Boston. Resolutions and petitions have been adopted and forwarded by nineteen organizations in Northfield, Northfield Farms and Mt. Hermon. Assurance has been given by Senator Cady R. Elder that he is against the repeal and it is well known also that Representative Warner is to be depended upon. The Legislature is to consider the matter of repeal next Wednesday. It will probably pass it over, thus leaving the question open for a possible referendum in the fall. In the meantime every one who wants the law to stand should bear in mind the forces favoring its repeal are putting forth every effort to gain that end. The contest, if it comes, will be a close one. A victory for the wets will be a nothing less than a social and moral disaster.

Federal Farm Board Commends Outlook Service

The Federal Farm Board warmly commends to American farmers the Outlook Service provided by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Service in the various States.

Improved farm income requires planned production and effective marketing. In any one year, wise production planning must precede effective marketing. In spite of all that nature does, a large responsibility for farm returns rests with the farmers

themselves. The surest way to control an oppressive surplus is to prevent it. No marketing machinery can insure good prices and satisfactory income if the farmer plants and breeds unsavily. The day is past when farmers can safely plan on the basis of current or last year's prices, or on guesses about the future. Planting and breeding operations should rest on the best possible size-up of the market outlook at home and abroad for a year or more to come.

Such an appraisal is given in the Outlook report, just released by the Department of Agriculture. It has been prepared jointly by a large corps of experts inside and outside the department, drawing upon several years of experience. It deals with prospects of domestic and foreign demand, both in general and for individual crops and livestock products. It is not a prophecy and will probably be not 100 per cent correct. It does not tell each farmer what to do. But it furnishes information that no farmer can get by himself, and that each farmer ought to take into account in planning his own operations.

In the next few weeks this Outlook report, with special applications to local conditions, will be discussed with farmers in every State in the Union by the Extension Service of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges. In recent years they have made splendid progress in bringing such outlook statements home to farmers. The results have been gratifying, but they ought to reach a great deal farther. The Federal Farm Board heartily commends this service to the farmers of the country and believes that it will contribute largely to increasingly intelligent farming operations and toward larger farm incomes.

Power in Politics

The political lines are forming for the battle between advocates of publicly-owned and operated electric utilities and supporters of our present system of private ownership of such properties. This issue will probably be prominent in the Congressional elections next November and the Presidential election in 1932.

It is an indisputable truth that electric service is the best in our history, that rates are lower and steadily decreasing, and that expansion of electric facilities progresses on an unprecedented scale. American citizens and workers use more electricity and apply it to more tasks than do the citizens of any other country.

It is a notable fact that electric development has been slowest in those European countries where utilities are politically-owned and operated. It will be up to advocates of political ownership of this industry to convince the American people that even if the Government could sell tax-free electricity a few cents cheaper per family per annum than private enterprise—a supposition which has never been clearly proven—that it would be in the best interests of the people of this nation to give up our basic principles of government which recognize individual rights to do business, in order to try a socialistic theory.

It is certainly logical to believe that once government goes into one business it will go into others as fast as politicians can pass the necessary bills.

Do we want our sons and daughters to ultimately become mere cogs in a big political machine or do we want them to remain free agents able to develop their own businesses and industries free from needless political domination and dictation?

We must maintain government "by the people" instead of too much government "of the people."

The World Grows Smaller

More than 29,450,000 telephones, 85 per cent of all the instruments in the world, are connected for international communication. This network serves a population estimated at over 350,000,000.

It is doubtful if any mechanical agency can do more to assure world understanding and preserve world peace. By merely lifting a receiver, a person can speak to almost any other person in the civilized world at a reasonable cost. The telephone is really making the world "kin."

Transatlantic telephony is a new thing. What its ultimate results will be cannot be forecast. But it is certain that it will play a major part in the future industrial and social history of the entire world.

Creeds Co-Operating For Deeds

The faith of men in the supreme spiritual reality may express itself in many differing formulae, in many varying rituals, in many sorts of organization, but in spite of these diversities it has an underlying unity which more and more we recognize, and which tends increasingly to bring us into co-operative relationship for the service of humanity.

Within the Protestant group of sects the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America represents the most comprehensive and most effective instrument for promoting this co-operation. Recently its executive committee held its annual meeting in Chicago, and surveyed the work which had been done, and the field in which need and opportunity challenge further effort.

There has been a good deal of misunderstanding concerning the aims and methods which characterize the Council. Much of this misunderstanding has been created by deliberate misrepresentation on the part of those who antagonistic to the spread of Christian principles in the world's life. There is a pagan spirit in America which resists the message of Jesus. It has its organizations, its newspapers, its magazines, its methods of propaganda and obstruction. There can be no greater tribute to the work of an agency of Christian faith, such as the Federal council, than the active opposition of this pagan spirit. The more bitter and vindictive it is in its attacks, the more sure can we be that the cause of faith is making headway, is gaining ground. If faith were asleep, complacent, concerned merely with the singing of hymns and the reciting of prayers, the pagan forces would ignore it. Only in so far as it is seeking to translate its ideals into terms of life, into terms of human relations in society, in business, in industry, into terms of citizenship and international policy does it find itself the target of attack.

The Federal Council of Churches has been a vigorous exponent of the spirit of international good will and peace. In this role it has spoken with united voice for millions of American men and women who believe that war is not in accord with God's thought for the world, and that the way of Jesus is the way of understanding and conciliation, of good faith among peoples and the brotherhood which reaches across barriers of race and nationality. And because it has spoken thus loyally and earnestly it has aroused the hatred of those who cling to the pagan view of life and find in war a necessary and apt expression of that view.

At its executive meeting the council invited the fullest investigation of its organization and methods, and took occasion to make clear the fact that it maintains no lobby at Washington or anywhere else. In a statement issued during its Chicago session it declared that it has carefully refrained from employing "any lobbyist or legislative representative, and from using any form of political or personal pressure or partisan alignment, but has relied wholly upon the moral power of its statements to influence public opinion."

The council has a Washington office, just as it has a New York office and a Chicago office, but the annual budget of its Washington office is only \$11,000, and the executive secretary who directs it is paid the princely salary of \$1,500. Three-fourths of the Washington office budget are expended on assisting the army and navy in the work of chaplains and in aiding disabled veterans.

Statements of the council from time to time have supported the Kellogg treaty, the World Court, the work of the League of Nations, the movement for reduction of armaments. In all of these statements it has voiced the sentiment of the enlightened Christian conscience of America. The paganism which opposes these agencies and movements for a better world order resents the fact that the Christian conscience of America can find such effective and influential expression—that is what lies behind the attacks on the council in this particular field.

Among other activities of the council, which are largely those of research and education, are its efforts to promote in the churches the spirit of social service, and in business and industry the spirit of good will, of better human relations, of stronger emphasis upon the human values. Obviously if the church is true to the ideals of Jesus it cannot neglect this sphere. It must be willing to encounter opposition, to be misunderstood, to be regarded as a meddler, to sacrifice and to suffer in order that the way of life which its Master taught may become the way of life in every realm of human experience. And here, as in the international field, the pagan spirit shows its resentment of the influence which a united Christian conscience can exercise. Again that resentment is a tribute to the work of the council, and a challenge to all men of honest faith to stand by the council in brave and loyal support.

The promotion of good will between Jews and Christians is a recent endeavor of the Federal council which illustrates the breadth of its vision and aims. This endeavor is chiefly directed toward eradicating those prejudices which still exist in Christian circles. It is an educational work which may have the most happy results. The common faith of Jew and Christian in the supreme importance of spiritual values constitutes a ground of sympathetic understanding and co-operation which, happily, is being cultivated by both sides as never before.

These are but a few of the many interests which engage the council. It should be an occasion for rejoicing that its work advances. There is, we think, no more hopeful augury for spiritual progress in American life than the fact that the churches have found in the Federal council a means whereby creed may unite for service, and the voice of faith in God may utter itself with intelligence and persuasive power.—Chicago Evening Post.

They shift with summer ease on the coldest morning.

Our electric gear flusher draws out the old grease and chips; flushes the gears with kerosene and leaves the gear case ready for new, clean winter lubricant in just a few minutes.

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1/4 pound package 23c
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Red Label

Maine Clams, 2 5-oz. cans . . 27c

Clothespins, New England made

3 24-pin packages 23c

Oyster Crackers, Westminster,

New York style, pound pkg. 19c

Foss' Mellowed Vanilla

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Jello, all flavors, package . . 8c

Be Sure to Try Nation-Wide

Butter, 1-lb. roll or 1-lb. quarters.

Crisco, 1-lb tin or 1 1/2 lb tin, 1b 25c

Weston's English quality Biscuits

1 pound package 39c

Mastiff Mayonnaise

8-oz. jar 23c

Easter Seeded Raisins, 2 pkgs 19c

Buffet Vegetables,—Golden Bantam

Corn, Golden Wax Beans,

Diced Beets, 3 cans 25c

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Your Nation-Wide Store is Owned by Your Neighbor—Be Neighborly

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"A NATION WIDE STORE"
Northfield, Mass.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

1. How does the moon get its light?
2. What color are the wings of a male scarlet tanager?
3. "Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet," advertises what?
4. The meat of a pig is called what?
5. What Biblical king had nearly a thousand wives?
6. Where was Napoleon given his final defeat?
7. Of what nationality was Charles Dickens?
8. What is the "Hoosier" State?
9. What President was elected unanimously?
10. What is meant by winnowing?
11. What is a sponge?
12. What makes the Mexican jumping bean jump?

LEGAL NOTICE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Case 23809

FRANKLIN SS. PROBATE COURT

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ROSE L. ADAMS, late of Northfield, in said County, deceased, Intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Ooro D. Adams of said Northfield, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held in Greenfield, in said County of Franklin, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1930, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Northfield Press, a newspaper published in said Northfield, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, FRANCIS NIMS THOMPSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this first day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

JOHN C. LEE, Register.

Marvin: "That candy makes my mouth water."

Parker: "Well, here's a blotter."

Mrs. Brandenburg: "Oh, that isn't her real name. We call her 'Dawn' because she's always breaking something."

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HEAR! "Dream Lover" "My Love Parade" "Paris, Stay the Same" "Let's Be Common" Nobody's Using It Now

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Moreover, advertisers should understand that they will usually get a better set-up and position in the paper, if they have their copy in our hands in advance of these closing hours.

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Pea Beans, 2 pounds,	21c	Matches, full count, 6 boxes	19c
Golden Bantam Corn, 2 cans	29c	Peas, Good Quality, 2 cans	29c
Raspberries, Fancy Quality, 2 cans,	57c	Peaches, Fancy Quality, 2 large cans	49c
Bischoff's Cocoa, 1-pound can,	17c	Fancy Orange Pekoe Tea, 1-2 lb. Tin,	37c
Pineapple, Large Can,	27c	Garden Toilet Complexion Soap, 3 cakes	10c
Ma Brown Sweet Pickles, 2 6-oz. jars,	27c	Large Package Washing Powder,	15c
Pure Maple Syrup, \$2.25 gallon; quart	59c	Bananas, 4 pounds	29c
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FREE

5 pounds Sugar with every
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FREE

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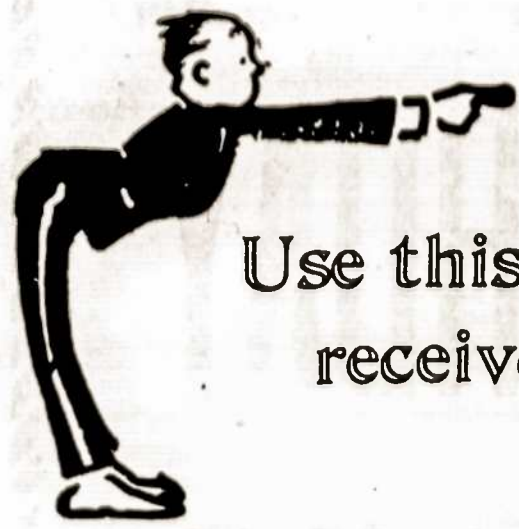
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East Northfield, Mass.

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FEBRUARY 7TH

FEBRUARY 8TH



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Northfield, Mass.

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Pleasant home with all modern
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Turners Falls, Mass.

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Northfield, Mass.

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NORTHFIELD, MASS. A. J. MONAT, Prop.
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Springfield, Mass.

To see well, see FELTUS

I visit your town every month.
Will call upon receipt of postal.
W. E. FELTUS, O. D.
2 Keith St. Springfield, Mass.

Here's Matrimonial Ad in Newspaper of 1771

The art of matrimonial advertising seems to be of old standing, judging from an insertion in the Swedish provincial newspaper, the Carlskrona Veckoblad, of 1771, recently unearthed and reproduced in a Stockholm daily. It is as follows: "The honorable public will not too adversely note the following well-meant advertisement. As it sometimes happens that a pretty and well-to-do girl long passes unnoticed just because of the fact that honorable suitors do not know her fortune, or how much her parents will bestow on her as a wedding gift, it is herewith announced that, now, an honorable girl, twenty-one years of age, rather pretty, mannerly, a la mode and well bred, who, besides, understands cooking, washing, baking, etc., which, no doubt, will be further improved through her intelligence when she, through marrying, gets more practice in household things, possesses in property, real and movable, about 15,000 Silver Dalers, besides which she expects a legacy from her old grandmother. If some decent bachelor, preferably a noble, clergyman or otherwise somehow well-situated man, should speculate, a somewhat more precise address of the girl's guardian can be had at the printing office of this paper. But it is stipulated as a condition that none but gallant cavaliers, well built and of good carriage, take the trouble of offering their names; in the opposite case no further particulars will be given."

How Term "Thirty" Came to Symbolize an Ending

Charles Payne Smith gave the following information in the Typographical Journal regarding the origin of "30" as used by newspaper men and telegraphers: "The first press association organized in Civil war times was composed largely of morning papers published near the eastern seaboard. Each paper sent into the central office items of local interest, which were there edited and telegraphed to all members. It happened that the first message sent to the association totaled 30 words and this figure, with the words 'Good night' and the signature of the sender, was placed at the bottom of the sheet by the operator. At that time piecework was the rule on all papers. The daily grist was usually set up, corrected and in the forms by 10 o'clock, but the compositors were compelled to wait around at their own expense until the foreman announced that '30' was in. So '30' became a byword among printers, symbolizing the end."

Canada's Status

Canada is not an independent nation in the same sense as is the United States. Canada is a self-governing dominion within the British empire. At the Imperial conference of 1926 the position of Canada and other self-governing dominions was defined as follows: "They are autonomous communities within the British empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely associated as members of the British commonwealth of nations."

Made New Football Game

The introduction of the carrying feature into football is attributed upon a memorial tablet at Rugby to a schoolboy named William Webb Ellis, who in the closing minute of a drawn game in the autumn of 1823, "with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game." In the forty years that followed, many clubs sprang up throughout England, some playing the kicking and others the carrying game, but all handicapped by a lack of uniform rules.

BALL BROTHERS

Saddle Horses and Sleighs
NORTHFIELD HOTEL STABLES
Telephone Northfield 61

THE NEWS SHOP

87 Main St. Tel. 891 Brattleboro, Vt.
Circulating Library Magazines Stationery
Books Gifts Toys Games
Greeting Cards

MANY GOOD PEOPLE do not seem to know that we stand ready to get you any book or magazine at short notice and at regular publishers' prices. If we do not happen to have the book or magazine that you want in stock at the moment WE CAN GET IT FOR YOU VERY PROMPTLY. Try us. Call, write or telephone.

The Farm Marketing Program

Marketing executives of the six New England State departments of Agriculture have reported specific results for 1929 of the most potent form of "farm relief" yet brought forward to the aid of New England agriculturalists—the New England Farm Marketing Program.

That the program, developed by the New England Council, through its Agricultural Committee, and being put into effect in all six States by the several departments of agriculture, is gaining momentum, and that progress to date has been most encouraging, was evident.

The New England Farm Marketing Program provides a system of grading, standardization, inspection and labeling of New England farm products on a quality basis, and for their sale under the New England Quality Label upon license of the several commissioners of agriculture.

At the turn of the year, the marketing officials reported, grades had been established in the several States as follows:

Maine: Eggs, potatoes, apples.
New Hampshire: Eggs, apples, maple products.
Vermont: Eggs, potatoes, apples, maple products, butter, honey, turkeys.
Massachusetts: Eggs, apples, asparagus, baby chicks, hatching eggs, strawberries, celery, bunched carrots, beets, turnips, radishes, turkeys.
Rhode Island: Eggs, apples, bunched beets, carrots, radishes, turnips, hatching eggs, baby chicks, poultry breeding stock.

Connecticut: Eggs, apples, asparagus, bunched beets, carrots, celery, turnips, strawberries, turkeys.
The adoption of a grade for potatoes is being considered in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

There have also been developed and adapted the following standard containers and markers:
Egg cartons—special or fancy; egg cartons—medium size; egg advertising inserts; asparagus markers, celery wrappers, maple syrup grading samples; Connecticut standard apple label.

During the past year 595 producers have distributed their products under the New England Quality Label. They purchased 2,505,521 labels to use in this distribution. There were 217 producers who used 591,374 standard containers or markers in connection with the sale of their products. New England Quality Labels distributed during 1929:

	Users	Labels sold
Maine	32	61,000
New Hampshire	25	90,250
Vermont	158	304,771
Massachusetts	240	554,000
Rhode Island	42	618,000
Connecticut	98	877,500

New England Standard containers and markers distributed during 1929:

	Users	Number sold
Maine	7	12,000
New Hampshire	13	13,000
Vermont	13	3,891
Massachusetts	50	110,000
Rhode Island	18	57,000
Connecticut	116	395,000

New England 217 591,374

To interested farmers, agricultural colleges, extension services, Farm Bureaus, the marketing officials reported these facts and others, in even more detail. Observers pointed out that the growth of interest in the Farm Marketing Program signifies the increasing interest of New England farmers in modern merchandising methods. With shipped-in produce reaching buyers in standard packs, carefully labelled, sometimes extensively advertised and always easily identified, the New England producer must do as much and more if he is to maintain and extend his grip on the market. The advantages which he has in the Farm Marketing Program over the independent producer elsewhere is that the New England standard "quality farm products" are indisputably fresher, and guaranteed by State inspection.

Hints For Homemakers

By Jane Rogers



A LITTLE raw tomato juice is excellent for removing unsightly stains from the hands, caused by paring vegetables. Lemon juice can be used for the same purpose.

If your gravies refuse to brown properly, add a teaspoon of burnt sugar diluted in a tablespoon of cold water. You'll be surprised by the delightful golden brown color, and the flavor will be improved, too.

No medicine can take the place of water in its healthful effect upon the human system. At least one glass of water for every fifteen pounds in weight should be drunk by every adult every day.

"I've Been Reading"

By WILDER BUELL

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TOWN OF NORTHFIELD, The Northfield Press. Pages 88. Free.

The hardest problem before those to whom Carlyle refers as the governors of the world is to induce the people to read. Literally tons of printed matter are turned out every year by town, State and Nation, designed to inform the public of what is going on in government so that the voter and the citizen may be intelligent in his interest in public affairs. And nobody reads it. Instead, information is passed from mouth to mouth as rumor by the people and treated as a trade secret by the politicians. And we are informed on good authority that it is the tendency of our public schools to discourage, rather than encourage, the use and reading of books. If this educational tendency is successful, democracy will collapse, unless the jazz age with its radio comes to the rescue.

Much valuable information is contained in any town report. Interpreted and put together with previous reports and a general knowledge of the community, a picture is evolved that has in it the elements of drama and significance. And many of the details are such that they would be looked upon as brilliantly interesting if taken out of the dry columns of statistics and set forth in artistic form.

Take the vital statistics, ably compiled by the Town Clerk, and set down for all to read. It will be noted that among the deaths of this last year we lost one fellow townsman at the age of 105 years. One of the books that has caused a sensation in literary circles this season, and that we reviewed in this column, is "Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years." Well, how about the hundred and five years of Julia Dickenson Seymour?

In this department also there are the figures of the birth and death rate. And how many citizens in the town will worry over the depressing fact that the birth rate has fallen slightly and the death rate risen startlingly since last year? This may be accident, the natural fluctuation from year to year. And again, there may be a cause. And if so, what? That is the sort of thing over which one worries, if one is trying to be a good citizen. But it may be interesting to those who talk of the influx of foreigners into Northfield that of the births here this year, as for other recent years, the children of native parentage far outnumber those of the foreign born. This may or may not be a good thing, according to taste, but it is a fact.

The assessors' report, also, is of much interest, as giving, in concise and readable form, the source of the town's income and the use to which the money is put. Many useful lessons may be learned from a careful study of these three pages. The only thing that is omitted, and that we hope will be in next time, is the extent and value of the tax exempt property within the township. This will be useful for comparative statistical study.

Altogether a valuable and useful book. One that will repay the time of the reader. And it is free. It will not be necessary for the citizen to go to the unusual and painful extent of buying a book in order to read it. Although, as he will be warned quite truly, it is an expense to the town. However, it may be possible, before next year, for the Town Fathers to pick up a few second-hand reports from other towns and thus supply every voter without argument.

Famous Wax Modeler

Mme. Tussaud was the founder of Mme. Tussaud's exhibition of wax figures in London. Born in Bern in 1780, she was taken to Paris while a child by her uncle, who practiced wax modelling as a fine art. She became adept and modeled many of the great people of France. She married a Frenchman named Tussaud, from whom she soon separated. Removing to London, she took with her part of her collection in the Palais Royal, and the idea of her chamber of horrors. Her wax figures were successfully shown and her exhibition became permanent.

Original "Sweet Alice"?

Ghosts of a dead romance hover about the knoll near Tazewell, Va., where Olivia Wynne lies buried. For it is believed that she was the "Sweet Alice" of the immortal poem, "Iten Bolt," writes Joseph Leslie in a Norfolk (Va.) paper. There is no one living, of course, who remembers Olivia Wynne. She lived in the day of the pioneer, and her home was comparatively remote from the centers of population. There has been handed down a story which pictures her as tall and slender, brown-haired and dark eyed and beautiful. She lived her young life sheltered from the world.

"WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS

One cent per word per insertion; no advertisement less than twenty-five cents; three insertions for the price of two times. Special rates for standing "want" advertisements by the month. Always send cash (unused postage stamps will do) for want advertisements, as we cannot afford bookkeeping at these rates.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Small hen house and seven Rhode Island red pullets, Spring hatch. S. E. Whitmore. Phone 125. 1-24-30

HAY FOR SALE—Mrs. J. A. Stebbins, Hinsdale road. Telephone 68-2. 2-7-31

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red pullets. Helen M. Hughes, Telephone 28-11.

FOR SALE—One Glenwood Cabinet Range in No. 1 condition, and one pair used laundry trays, faucets, trap and stand. Prices low. W. D. Miller.

SHED DRY HARD WOOD—\$4 a load (80 cubic feet) delivered. E. L. Morse, Northfield, Mass. Telephone 19-5.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red chicks, hatched from 24-ounce eggs produced by hens spate-tested and free from B. W. D. high producers; 2 cents each. Ward's Poultry Farm, Bernardston, Mass. Tel. 89.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced girl for general work, fond of children; no cooking. Mrs. R. B. White, Hinsdale, N. H. Phone 57.

BOY—Would like to get work after High school. Tel. 189 Northfield.

WANTED—Work by the day or hour. Miss Pike, Northfield, Mass., Care of George Smalley, R. F. D.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE—We have just received a new consignment of uncalled for suits, odd pants, top coats, overcoats for boys, young men, and men to be cleared out at half price. Come early for first choice. Braff, Tailors, Greenfield.

WANTED—I will pay the highest prices for the following: Old Fashion Antique Glassware, Books, Dishes, Lamps, Pewter Silverware, Post Beds, Tables, Chest of Drawers, Chairs, Pictures, Candle Sticks, 5 and 6 drawer Chests. No black walnut or marble top goods. All mail answered promptly. Please state what you have and mail to E. F. COLTON, 23 Sargeant street, Holyoke, Mass.

Where To Dine Well

MRS. CARL MASON
Main St., Northfield, Mass.
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
for Clubs, Fraternal Societies, Etc.
For Reservations, Call Tel. 215
OVERNIGHT GUESTS

KELAVISTA INN
Northfield, Mass.
Special Home Cooked Meals
Lucy H. Kellogg, Proprietor.

BEACON CAFE
20 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.
Good Food
Music by our own Orchestra.
F. P. Browne, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL

DR. RICHARD G. HOLTON
DENTIST
Bookstore Bldg. East Northfield
Office hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m.
1:30 to 5 p. m., except Saturday
afternoon. Phone 105-2.

R. EVERETT HUBBARD, M. D.
Greenfield Diagnostic Clinic
479 Main St. Greenfield, Mass.
Complete X-ray and Laboratory
Examinations
Basal Metabolism and Electrical
Treatments
Office Hours
8 - 9:30 A. M. by appointment
2 - 4 and 7 - 8 P. M.
Phone Office 2140 Residence 2187

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OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Office Hours by Appointment
Telephone 161 181 Main St.
East Northfield, Mass.

VAUGHAN & BURNETT, INC.
OPTOMETRISTS
Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 3 to 6 p. m.
Saturday, 7 to 9 p. m.
Telephone 610. 141 Main St.
Brattleboro, Vermont

SAMUEL E. WALKER
NOTARY PUBLIC
Insurance of all kinds
Bookstore Bldg. East Northfield

A. H. WRIGHT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Main Street, Northfield
Telephone call 90—private line
Office hours: 1:30 to 3
and 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays by appointment

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Local Express and
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Hard Wood for Sale

Slabwood-Stove Length
\$6.00 the Load

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Telephone N. 36-3 or 86-11

Acco-balm
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
FOR CUTS, ABRASIONS AND BURNS
AN EMERGENCY KIT IN ITSELF
ALL DEALERS

North Adams Cow Wins Silver
Medal

Producing 607.55 pounds of butterfat and 12,112 pounds of milk in an official production test of 365 days, Hillside Lad's Elizabeth, a pure bred Jersey cow owned by Grant E. Hamilton of North Adams, has just won an American Jersey Cattle Club silver medal for her excellent record. Her yield in this recently completed test, which was started when she was a junior two-year-old, is the equivalent of 759 pounds of butter and 5,633 quarts of milk.

Mr. Hamilton owns an excellent herd of pure bred Jerseys and has been successfully carrying on production testing in this herd for some time. At present he has four cows on test.

Traffic Delays

Evidence that the public is becoming tired of spending large slices of its precious time sitting under red traffic lights while nothing moves by in front is cropping up in many sections of the country, according to reports compiled recently by traffic experts.

Some of these engineers believe the real impetus to the unrest is given by recent publication of data announced by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

Traffic congestion and delays are causing an annual national loss of \$2,000,000, according to the conference report. Secretary of Commerce Lamont followed this up with a statement that the damage "may be equal to our annual expenditures for the construction and maintenance of traffic facilities."

George E. Hamlin, chief engineer of maintenance of the Connecticut State Highways Department, also is quoted as follows: "Traffic is becoming more critical and intolerant of unnecessary delay. This is a definite cost to the community which more often far exceeds the price of the remedy. The public in general has signified its desire for delay reduction and its willingness to accept the necessary financial responsibility. To those in command, the opportunity offered is unlimited."

Editorially, the Utica Observer-Dispatch deplores present methods, pointing to "cities and villages which put up lights which hold up traffic exactly as though it were halted by a traffic jam. Signal lights are highly valuable where they regulate traffic. Where they tie up motor cars constantly, they create artificially the delays and costs of heavy traffic. Traffic lights should be fitted and operated according to conditions."

In a study made by engineers of Yale University, it was estimated that the city of Hartford, Conn., is losing about \$18,000 per day from traffic delays. The estimates place New York city's loss in the neighborhood of a million dollars daily.

Another traffic expert made, in part, the following statement: "Traffic control is years behind both motor car and highways development. The automotive industry has eliminated waste of time and energy to give us the splendid automobiles of today—and our cities make them the victims of the lost time and lost motion beyond computation."

A statement made by a nationally known traffic authority to the effect that signals should move traffic and not stop it, gives the correct aspect of the entire problem.

What Happens to Railroad Receipts

The official survey of railroad earnings and expenses during the year 1928, the last period for which complete data is available, has recently been released. It is of direct interest to the public.

The railroads received, for freight, passenger, mail and express transportation, and all other services, the sum of \$6,111,735,511.

Operating expense—including wages, locomotive fuel, materials and supplies, insurance, depreciation and other such factors—totaled \$4,549,438,996, and the tax bill was \$389,432,415. Deducting these items, the lines had \$1,172,864,100 of operating receipts left.

Out of this the lines had to pay \$603,228,797 for rent of leased roads and interest on borrowed money. Cash dividends of \$431,030,910—which provided an average net return on total stock outstanding of but 5.3 per cent—were paid stockholders.

This left \$138,606,393. To this was added miscellaneous income, derived mainly from rental of property, of \$16,814,742, making a total balance of \$155,421,135, about two and one-half per cent of total receipts.

This was the comparatively small sum available for investment in new facilities for making up deficiencies incurred in previous years and to help create reserves against bad years in the future, all of which are necessary factors to be considered in the operation of any industry. It is plain that railroad profits have been minimized, mainly by excessive taxation and restrictive legislation, to the point where the progress of our main source of transportation is threatened.

A Theory Justified

The whole theory of interconnection of electric facilities simmers down to this: If central systems, serving wide territories, can provide the public with better service at a lower cost than localized plants, they are necessary. If not, there is no reason for their existence.

So far, mass production and distribution of electric power has more than justified the theory. Hundreds of small communities are now provided with the same standards of electric service and rates as great cities. The inefficient village plant, with its high cost of operation and habit of breaking down has all but disappeared.

Mr. Average Citizen, when he presses a switch, wants the lights to go on, the iron to heat and motors to turn. At the end of the month he wants as small a bill from the utility as possible. And when he finds that great plants, with their unrivaled facilities for economical and uninterrupted operation, can give him service that will do this, he is in favor of interconnection.

Rural America's future progress is going to depend, to a great extent, on the electric industry. Only great electric plants, serving thousands of homes, can overcome the disadvantages of sparse population that has hampered the development of local plants outside of sizeable cities. Electrical mass production and interconnection brings the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number.

Governmental Research Needed

Governmental research, by taxpayers instead of tax spenders, is essential to economic government. The object of such research is to ascertain the work performed by the various departments of local governments, what it costs, and to suggest how efficiency may be increased and overhead reduced.

"It is an unfortunate fact that waste in time, money and supplies, seems greatest in operation of local units of government. Burdensome taxation is caused by State, county and city government. Federal taxes have been steadily reduced for several years. Every State should have an organization which, on behalf of the taxpayers, scientifically and fairly investigate the operation of governmental machinery."

Helen: "I hear you won an endurance driving contest last week. How did it happen?"
Clifford: "S' nothing, nothing at all. I was just looking for a place to park near the campus."

Hints For Homemakers

By Jane Roberts



A GOOD way to avoid the rings and marks which a hammer often leaves on woodwork or other painted surfaces, is to cover the head of the hammer with a piece of soft, thick cloth.

A salad dressing that is especially good on cabbage or fresh salad greens, can be made in almost no time at all by blending powdered sugar in sour cream, with vinegar added to taste.

To separate two glasses that have stuck together, put cold water in the inner one, and hold the outer one in warm water.

CHURCH, FRATERNAL AND OTHER NOTICES**TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**

Francis Wayland Pattison, Minister
Announcements for week beginning Feb. 9:

SUNDAY

10:30 a. m.—Prayers.
10:45 a. m.—Morning worship.
12:00 noon—Sunday school.
7:00 p. m.—Young People's Society.
8:00 p. m.—Evening service; the Rev. E. W. Wilder of India; subject: "Mending Men in Madura"; pictures.

MONDAY

6:00 p. m.—Sunday school teachers' and officers' council.

TUESDAY

3:00 p. m.—Bible class for women with Mrs. Beattie Symonds.

WEDNESDAY

3:00 p. m.—Mothers' Society at the Church.

THURSDAY

10:30 a. m.—Ladies' Sewing Society.
3:45 p. m.—Junior Christian Endeavor.

7:30 p. m.—Week evening service.

FRIDAY

7:00 p. m.—Boys' Brigade.
7:45 p. m.—Evening Auxiliary.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SOUTH VERNON

Rev. George E. Tyler, Pastor.

SUNDAY

10:45 a. m.—Service of worship, with theme, "Youth: Its Promise and Training." Business and Among Nations."

12:00 noon—Sunday school.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH

Charles Chambers Conner, Minister.

SUNDAY

10:45 a. m.—Service of worship, with theme, "Youth: Its Promise and Training." Business and Among Nations."

12:00 noon—Sunday school.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SOUTH VERNON

Rev. George E. Tyler, Pastor.

SUNDAY

10:45 a. m.—Sermon by the pastor, "Joy Beyond Expression."

12:05 p. m.—Church school.

7:00 p. m.—Service conducted by the young people.

THURSDAY

7:30 p. m.—Mid-week meeting at the Vernon Home.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH

Mrs. Nellie A. Reid, Pastor

SUNDAY

10:30 A. M. Morning Worship.

11:30 A. M. Sunday School.

6:30 P. M. Class Meeting.

7:30 P. M. Evening Worship.

WEDNESDAY

3:00 P. M. Children's Meeting

7:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic)

Father Carey and Father Rice, Pastors

Sunday mass at 10:30 a. m. except on first Sunday of each month when it is at 8:30 a. m.

Sunday school and Bible History after the celebration of mass.

DICKINSON LIBRARY

Main St., Northfield

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 2 to 5:30 and 6:30 to 9 p. m.

The COMFORTS you like ~ you'll find at HOTEL WESTMINSTER

250 homelike rooms with bath... single or on suite \$8.50 to \$12.00. Overlooks Boston's famous Copley Square. Gentlemen's Grill.

... Main Dining Room... The French Village—three famous eating rendezvous where prices are moderate and cuisine impeccable. The best dance music in town—Billy Dooley and His Village Artists.

EMILE COULON, Prop.

Make reservations by mail or wire. Tel. KENMORE 5100.

Answers to "How Much Do You Know"

1. It is reflected from the sun.

2. Black.

3. Lucky Strike cigarettes.

4. Fork.

5. Solomon.

6. Waterloo.

7. English.

8. Indiana.

9. Washington.

10. Taking the chaff from the grain by fanning.

11. The skeleton of certain sea animals.

12. A small larva in it.

THIS GROWING BANK

Would appreciate Your Business.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

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The Franklin County Trust Co.
GREENFIELD.

(THE BANK WITH THE CHIME CLOCK)

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PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL

1000 Rooms with Bath
Single \$3 to \$4
Double — \$4 to \$6

Three Blocks to Fireproof Garage—
5 Blocks to Largest Department Stores in the World
Welcome Stranger and Friend

TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Sunday Evening, February 9, at 8 o'clock

Rev. E. W. Wilder will speak. Subject:
MENDING MEN IN MADURA

A story of fighting with handicaps. Dr. Wilder is surgeon of the Madura Hospital, India, and is an obedient servant of Him who said, "I was sick and you visited me." Pictures will also be shown.

THE NORTHFIELD

Regular Meals Banquets
Golf Course Gift Shop

GARAGE SERVICE
Supplies—including Goodyear and Fisk Tires
Repairs Cars and Busses for hire Storage

Motor Transfer to and from Railroad Stations
East Northfield, Mass.

KNOCK-KNOCK SLAP—SLAP

Put in new pistons and have the bearings tightened before it is too late. Complete equipment for re-boring cylinders, aligning rods, bearings, etc.

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Morgan Garage
Northfield, Mass. Telephone 173

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QUIET, AUTOMATIC BENFORD OIL BURNER
Made in New England for the New England Trade.

For quietness, efficient service, appearance and durability it stands Supreme in its field.

W. D. MILLER, NORTHFIELD, MASS.

George N. Kidder's February Sale!

Beginning tomorrow Special
Prices will insure a consider-
able saving of money.

For example—

Stewart's Super-Heaters
No. 162-S Super-heater,
Regular Price, \$98.00
February Sale, \$79.00
Stewart's Burnsall
Regular Price, \$120.00
February Sale, \$98.00

Also Special Prices In February on
Sleds, Skis and Snow-shoes

All Our Goods are at
Warehouse Prices

George N. Kidder
Northfield - Mass.
Main and Parker Streets

Try Our Shopping Directory for YOUR
Announcement

Treat the Family to Spiced Goodies



By JOSEPHINE B. GIBSON
Director, Home Economics Dept.,
H. J. Heinz Company

OFTEN the family tires of a cake that is served over and over again. And really it's more interesting to use new recipes occasionally, or to dress up old favorites with a new combination of spices, chopped nuts, or raisins.

Have you ever baked an apple butter cake? It's delicious, and will keep indefinitely—unless the children find where you hide it. Fruit cake made with prepared mince meat is easy to mix and bake—and it is spiced just right, too.

A moderate oven—from 350° to 375° Fahrenheit—is best for baking any cake containing butter. Most loaf cakes require from 45 to 60 minutes, while layer cakes need about 20 minutes, depending on size and thickness. These recipes for easily prepared spice cakes have been carefully tested:

Mince Meat Cake

Cream together: 1 cup brown sugar; ½ cup butter. Add: 2 eggs; 1 cup buttermilk or sour milk; 1 lb. can mince meat; 1 cup raisins. Sift together: 2½ cups flour; 1 tsp. soda; 1 tsp. baking powder; 1 tsp. cocoa; a little salt. Mix together, and bake in a moderate oven. Frost with boiled frosting, and sprinkle with ½ cup chopped nuts and raisins.

Apple Butter Cake

(A delicious, easy-to-make spice cake)
½ cup butter; 1 cup sugar; 1 egg well beaten; 1 cup apple butter; 1 tsp. soda;

1½ cup flour; 1 tsp. salt.
Cream butter and sugar, and add well beaten egg and next add apple butter mixed with soda. Gradually stir in flour which has been mixed and sifted with the salt. Bake in a loaf pan in a moderate oven for one hour. Frost with boiled frosting. Nuts may be added to the cake if desired.

Boiled Frosting

2 cups granulated sugar; 2/3 cup cold water; ½ tsp. pure cider vinegar. Boil without stirring until the frosting forms a long thread which does not shrink when dropped from tip of spoon. Remove from fire, and pour over 2 stiffly beaten egg whites. Beat until creamy, flavor with vanilla, and spread over cake.

Chocolate Spice Cake

2 cups sugar; 4 eggs; 2/3 cup butter; 2 squares chocolate; 1 cup mashed potatoes; 2 cups flour; 3¼ teaspoons baking powder; 2/3 cup milk; ½ teaspoon ground cloves; ½ teaspoon nutmeg; ½ teaspoon mace; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1 cup chopped nuts.

Cream the butter and half of the sugar, and add the egg yolks, which have been beaten with the rest of the sugar. Then add the melted chocolate to the hot mashed potatoes, and combine with the first mixture. Sift the dry ingredients together, and stir into the cake mixture alternately with the milk. Add the chopped nuts, which have been dredged with a little flour, and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a loaf pan in a moderate oven. When cool, cover with boiled icing.

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